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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 175 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SATYAMURTI'S ULTIMATUM TO ANEY

Out Of The Gloaming.

"The prospects of modification may not be encouraging" writes Bori Bunder about the W. P. But all the same it asks Indian consultees "to fight their battle at every stage." Unfortunately they have fought and lost the battle, and are now beating a hasty retreat.

* * * *

The advance guard of four consultees has been driven back to India helter-skelter and the rest of the forces seem to be preparing themselves for surrender, if they have not surrendered already. There won't be even a sham fight, for the benefit of Indians. The rout is complete.

* * * *

But Bori Bunder is greatly distressed at the demoralisation of Parliamentary Government in Spain and says that the "Government and their agents are worse than the inquisition and the Parliament does not vote according to its conscience, but is a slave of the Prime Minister."

* * * *

Of course in England and India they all vote according to their conscience. In this country, there is perfect peace,—the C.I.D. has been abolished, the Ordinances done away with, no more house searches, or punitive or special police, and the Press is entirely free to write anything it likes—in praise of the Government.

* * * *

Better still,—look at our Bombay Council, where most members vote according to the conscience of the Leader of the House. But Spain is hell, since it became Republican, for there is no liberty and there "are constant reports of imprisonment without trial, the suspension of newspapers by arbitrary order", etc.

* * * *

None of these things happen are in India. But why paint the lily or gild refined gold? Better ask the Police Commissioner and he will tell you how nicely they care for Congress "hirelings" etc. in Byculla Jail for a couple of months!

* * * *

"Madrassis on the Way Back to India" writes a Madras paper regretfully. They were doing great things in London—seeing Sir Samuel Hoare, giving evidence before the J.P.C. attending dinners, and writing "extremely able and informative" letters to the "Daily Telegraph."

* * * *

It was Mr. G. Mudaliyar who wrote that letter which was "accorded the position which is always reserved for the most important letter of the day." This great honour to Indians in the heart of the Empire, was a Red Letter Day for Madras! It will never be forgotten.

* * * *

But there is another equally great Madrassi who has done even better. The "Morning Post" accorded him the same great honour, and yet no mention is made in the despatches. Madras must protest against this omission. A meeting at Matunga is insistently called for to justify M. K. Acharya.

* * * *

The "Madras Mail" to whom the cause of democracy is very dear writes that Government argue that any reduction in land assessment in Malabar "where there is distress" would "result in a handicap to the future democracy." We agree. Democracy must advance even over the dead bodies of the peoples.

* * * *

Madras, which, as a Madras Minister said the other day, is the only spot in India where Reforms had succeeded because his party was in power and he had a good job, is also the only place where the advance of democracy is remorseless and continuous, and the Budget shows a surplus, much to the contentment of the Services (brown and white).

* * * *

But it is something to have Sir Sankaran Nair's advice to the youths against "impatience and lawlessness" since they are "futile and suicidal." They ought to accept the word of an ex-Law Member, and where is the hurry, particularly when all eternity is before them.

* * * *

The same paper writes that the future of democracy may be made safe,—i.e. the present assessment rate may be kept,—if the agriculturists will only improve their methods. There you are! Both democracy and the masses will be saved!

NO SCHEME UP MY SLEEVE!

If Both Parties Had Will For Peace, No Mystery About It, Says Gandhiji

"I DID NOT GO TO IRWIN WITH ANY PRECONCEIVED PROPOSALS"

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

Asked by the Associated Press what scheme he had in view to unfold to the Viceroy if the latter had granted him an interview Gandhiji said:

"I thought that my words were quite clear and explicit. I had simply said that had the interview been granted, I would have been able to put forth something that would have been acceptable both to the Government and the people. If you ask me what I would have put before the Viceroy, I cannot tell you, not because it is a secret but because I do not know. When I made that statement, I relied upon my resourcefulness, which has up to now not failed me in putting forth acceptable proposals for a compromise."

"NO SCHEME UP MY SLEEVE"

Proceeding Gandhiji said,

"I did not go to Lord Irwin with any preconceived proposals but in the course of the conversation, I put them before him, as they came to me, and as both the parties had a will for peace, a way was found and so would it have been with Lord Willingdon, if he had shown the will. Thus there is no mystery about any scheme which I had up my sleeve. If I had it I should have no hesitation in sharing it with the public".—A. P.

MAHATMA EXPLAINS ANEY'S STATEMENT

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

Gandhiji has issued the following statement on the statement issued by Mr. Aney, the Congress President:—

"The statement issued by Mr. Aney closely follows the advice tendered by me at the Informal Conference. It does not give any reason for the decision taken. It was left to me to give them.

This does not mean that they are necessarily the reasons that guided Mr Aney and all those friends who accepted my advice. They must be taken, therefore, to be solely mine.

Mr. Aney's instructions taboo secret methods. There is nothing inherently wrong in them. But secrecy is repugnant to Satyagraha and hampers its progress. It has undoubtedly contributed in a great measure to the present demoralisation of the people.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE.)

STOP PRESS

BIG SOVIET DEAL.

ROTTERDAM, July 26.

The Dutch Spitzbergen Company, Rotterdam sold all its estates mines at Spitzbergen to the Soviet Government Coal Trust for 16,00,000 guilders.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA FOLLOWS SUIT.

LONDON, July 26.

Australia is signing the Silver Agreement this afternoon.—Reuter.

EINSTEIN IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 26

From his special seat in the House of Commons Prof. Einstien listened to Commander Locker Lampson strongly denouncing Germany's treatment of him and other Jews. Locker Lampson's attack was made in the course of moving a bill designed to promote and extend citizenship in Palestine for Jewish victims.

The German Excesses Bill received first reading, but it is unlikely there will be further progress this session.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S "NO" TO GERMANY

LONDON, July 26.

That the British Government could not countenance the sale of British aircraft for purposes forbidden by the Paris Air Agreement was their reply ao Capt. Goering's desire to purchase 25 or 50 British aircdaft for police purposes, stated Captain Eden replying, in the House of Commons, to the question He added that it was another question whether there had been any direct approach to British manufacturers.—Reuter.

SUMMON A. I. C. C MEETING

Disbanding Congress Organisations Impolitic

PRESIDENTS' ACTION QUESTIONED

Calls Upon Congressmen To Call Off C. D. And Mobilise

MADRAS, July 26.

Mr. Satyamurthi has addressed a letter to Mr. Aney Acting Congress President, in which he considers that the direction contained in Mr. Aney's statement that all Congress organisations, including the A.I.C.C. should cease to exist for the time being is unconstitutional, unjust and impolitic.

He holds that this action of the Acting Congress President deriving his authority entirely from the Working Committee is wholly "ultra vires" of his powers and the powers of the Working Committee,

Mr. Satyamurthi adds: "You must, therefore, be prepared for Congressmen, who have dedicated the best part of their lives to the Congress, treating your resolution as "ultra vires" and taking steps to keep the Congress alive".

He suggests that Mr. Aney should summon forthwith the A.I.C.C. which he believes has not been declared unlawful, failing which, Congressmen of various provinces must meet to take necessary steps, to keep Congress organisations alive on the following lines, namely,

Civil Disobedience campaign of 1932 would be called off.

Congress organisations throughout the country would be revived and strengthened and

Elections to Legislatures and local bodies would be contested on a forward political and economic programme based as far as possible on the Karachi Congress resolution on fundamental rights.—A. P.

IRWIN ASSURES READING

Govt. Not Concealing Information

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 26.

Lord Reading asked in the Hohse of Lords whether there was any justification for statements publicly made and reported that there was reason to fear that Government was concealing highly important information relating to political conditions and spread of Terrorist and Communist activities in India. He added that his qoestion arose from Baron Lloyd's speech at Shrewsbury on July 17.

His sole purpose was to ascertain whether the assumption was right that Indian political conditions had definitely improved. He could not believe that Government, especially at present, would lend itself to the conduct which every man would unhesitatingly condemn.

Lord Reading congratulated Sir John Anderson on his fortunate escape.

Lord Irwin replied that there was no foundation whatever for the statement that Government was concealing any information in regard to terrorist movement in India.—Reuter.

LIMITING FLUCTUATIONS

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Farm administrators and representatives of grain exchanges agreed tentatively to limit the daly fluctuation in wheat other grains to five cents per bushel as a permanent policy.—Reuter.

No Secession After Federation

Muslims Oppose Sapru's Plan For High Courts

Sir Tej Bahadur Will Submit Final Memorandum Before Leaving For India

Continuing his evidence before the Select Committee, Sir Samuel Hoare was emphatic that States and Provinces should have no right to secede after entry into Federation, as such a course would be fatal to unity.

When the Judicature and Courts were under discussion Sir T. B. Sapru questioned the eligibility of the I.C.S. to Chief Justiceships, and Sir Samuel advocated a free field of selection

Sir T. B. Sapru's proposal of linking High Courts to the Central instead of to Provincial Governments was opposed in toto by Muslims.

In the end, Sir T. B. Sapru stated that as he was leaving for India, he would submit a comprehensive Memorandum on all points discussed in the Joint Committee.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 26.

A slight modification in the method of electing British Indian representatives to the Federal Upper House was proposed by Sir Samuel Hoare at yesterday's meeting of the Select Committee, Sir Austin Chamberlain presiding.

Sir Samuel replying to Chaudhry Zaffrulla who inquired if the method of election proposed in the White Paper would ensure to the Moslems one-third of the seats, said "we considered the point very carefully and were satisfied that Moslems would not obtain one-third."

If voting went purely on communal lines, they would obtain 45 and most probably 46 seats, and in order to make up the quota of fifty, Sir Samuel without finally committing himself proposed that in provinces with more than five seats in the Council of State, (except Bengal and Punjab) one seat of each province should be filled by election by Moslem members of provincial legislature, all the remaining seats being filled as proposed in the White Paper.

Chaudhry Zaffrulla suggested that Moslems would prefer separate electorates for the Council of State.

Sir Samuel replied that he was aware of Moslems' feeling, but deprecated the opening of a big and new field of controversy.

Chaudhry Zaffrulla asked about the Moslem representation among States' representatives, and Sir Samuel said that those States' representatives with whom he had discussed the matter were most sympathetic. He was confident that there would be a substantial Muslim representation, if States were left to make their own arrangements.

SIKH CLAIMS.

Sardar Buta Singh appealed for a more favourable treatment of Sikhs in respect of the Centre.

Sir Samuel refused to admit that the Communal Award was unjust and added: "I will say, we must take account of the rights of a great community like Sikhs. We shall certainly not ignore them when details of representation on the Federal Legislature are settled."

NO RIGHT TO SECEDE.

Sir P. Pattani suggested, in order to satisfy Princes, that the Act to affirm the relations of States and their Treaty rights should be governed by the present provision of the Government of India Act.

Sir Samuel deprecated referring to Paramountcy in the Act, but thought it possible that a reference might be made to it in the Royal Proclamation.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad inquired if the State which entered Federation would ge allowed to leave it.

Sir Samuel replied in the negative and said that it would be fatal, if that course was open to either States or Provinces.

Considerable discussion then occurred on the financial powers of the two Federal Chambers and Sir Samuel undertook to submit a memorandum thereon

JUDICIARY.

During the consideration of clauses relating to the Judicature and Courts, Sir Samuel said that High Court appointments would continue to be filled from three sources, Barristers, Advocates and I.C.S., but in the interests of sound administration, it would be very difficult to continue restrictive conditions in regard to definite proportions of each class.

Sir T. B. Sapru remarked that people of India felt that Barrister judges were sometimes sent from England who ought not to have been sent. He said that occasionally men were selected who contributed much to the elucidation of our law, but frequently, men were sent who would not ordinarly have risen to the Judicial appointment in London.

FREE FIELD OF SELECTION.

Sir T. B. Sapru also queried the eligibility of the I. C. S. for Chief Justiceships.

Sir Samuel replied that the suggestion raised a vital question of policy. He emphasised that the field of selection must really be free, and therefore it was impossible to impose restrictions on any of the three classes.

Sir T. B. Sapru proceeded to suggest that all High Courts should be attached to the Central instead of Provincial Governments.

Sir Samuel said that difficulties in that connection were most complicated.

Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out that some members had been attracted by Sir T. B. Sapru's

(Continued on page 8.)

EVERY INMATE A WALKING ASHRAM

Disbandment Will Not Mean Diminution Of Effort

NO DISAPPOINTMENT

It Will Lead To Greater Dedication And Sacrifice

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

The disbandment of the Ashram would mean that every inmate would constitute a walking Ashram carrying with him or her the responsibility for realising the Ashram idea, declared Gandhiji in an interview to pressmen.

He added "The impending disbandment will not mean a loss or diminution of incentive, but it would be greater incentive to greater effort, greater dedication and greater sacrifice.

"I would disband the Ashram as early as possible after the end of this month, and every step regarding the Ashram will be taken with the full knowledge of the authorities."

PLENTY OF FRIENDS.

Asked if he was closing the Ashram for want of funds, Gandhiji said: "It is malicious and baseless to say so." The Ashram had plenty of friends who had never kept it in want.

Asked if he was closing the Ashram because of disappointment, Gandhiji said: "It is also equally baseless to say so. I am not only not seriously disappointed, but I am convinced that the majority of the inmates have made all endeavour, humanly possible, to come up to the ideal. This much, however, is true that though the inmates, including myself, have made an honest endeavour to come up to the principles, we have all failed; but that is no cause for disappointment. It is the cause for greater effort. In this world, God has not made man for commanding results of an effort.....

RIGID DISCIPLINE.

Asked if the withdrawal of all Congress organisations would mean the prevailing of anarchy in India, Gandhiji replied No. Anarchy means want of rule and discipline (message mutilated).

Continuing Gandhiji said that the Congress would be under rigid discipline, and individuals' activities would be within the limits prescribed by the Congress resolutions.

Regarding the suggestion to hold a meeting of the A.I.C.C. Gandhiji said "I would not mind, but personally I think it is impossible, unless the step is taken to give up Civil Disobedience altogether. Such an intention should be made known to Government. Whether it would be advisable or not is a question, the answer to which will depend upon the temperament of each member".—A. P.

MEMORIAL PRAYER FOR SEN GUPTA

CALCUTTA, July 26.

That the death of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta at this juncture in the country was really a loss to the nation, was stressed in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the Calcutta citizens held on the maidan this evening, Sir P. C. Ray presiding. Congregational memorial prayer preceded the moving of the resolution. It is now settled that Mr. Sen Gupta's ashes, on arrival on Sunday, will be taken in procession and then interred.

At the invitation of the Nanking Government, Sir Arthur Salter and Monsieur Mannet, Economic Experts previously on the staff of the League of Nations are shortly proceeding to China in a private advisory capacity.

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Travelling Canvassers throughout India to canvass goods of daily use. Terms liberal. Security essential. Apply Box No. 988, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately graduate to teach English History and Geography in local school on Rs. 50 to 60. Also a lady teacher for middle school. Apply Box No. 989, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Experienced and Fast Steno-Typist knowing Gujarathi and Marathi well having University Education at least up to B.A., Salary Rs. 100-0-0. Apply to Box No. 990 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of Geography Tutor for a private family school. Salary according to merits. Only those who have specialised in Modern Geography may write for an application form to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (7037).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

46. NURSING HOMES.

Modern Maternity and Gynaecological Home. Cool, quiet, seaside health resort in Bombay. Expert individual attention. Latest scientific treatment. Twilight-sleep a speciality. Particulars Box No. 964, "The Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Rs. 12,000 on mortgage of valuable 14 acres, cocoanut garden at Versova, moderate interest. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 982, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted local and travelling Agents in every district of the province on commission or monthly salary for pushing the sales of our silk Sarees, Shirtings etc., Cash security Rs. 15|-. For full particulars apply to:—Benjamin Weaving Factory, Ludhiana (Punjab). (974).

Wanted Agents for a wonderful American Invention for saving petrol consumption in motor cars. Only those who are in motor line, or who have friends with cars should apply. J. A. Brothers. Desk 237. Cawnpore. (944A).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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The Central Bank Of India Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd AUGUST, 1933, to TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, 1933, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Secretary.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1933, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 16th August, 1933. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

7020

Notice To Consignees

S.S. "HAVRE MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th July, 1933, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

The C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 30th day of June, 1933, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the Company abovenamed from Rupees sixty five lacs, fifty thousand divided into 6000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rupees fifty-five lacs fifty thousand divided into 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1000 each and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 21st day of July, 1933.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the C. P. Cement Company Limited henceforth is Rs. 55,50,000/- divided into 5000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1000 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute all the said 5000 Preference Shares and all the said 550 Ordinary Shares are fully paid up."

Dated this 25th day of July, 1933.

PAYNE & Co.
Attorneys for the Company.

7040.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARAJEE SHAMRAO SHINDE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 45-47, Churchgate Street, "Mongini Building," Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, now redeemed and formed into one together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Old Woman's Island or Small or Lower Colaba in Gun Carriage Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80 and 83, New Nos. 4768, 4771 and 4772, Old Survey Nos 79 and 82, New Survey Nos. 9610 and 9613 and Cadastral Survey No. 234 Colaba Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 638, Street Nos. 13D, 13E, and 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bai Jenabai, widow of Gulam Hussein Ladak, on or towards the West partly by Gun Carriage Street and partly by the property of Harischandra Rajavedekar, on or towards the North by a small Public Passage and on or towards the South by the property of Katna Koli, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1933.

A. R. MEHTA,
for
KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7042.

ANNUAL READING

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Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 817 OF 1933.

MEGHJI TRICUMJI, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SHAMJI HEMRAJ, (2) KIRPAL SHAMJI JIVANI, (3) HIRJI KANJI, (4) SHAMJI CHAMPSEY, (5) FASSUBHAI NARPAR, (6) CHAPSI KUVERJI, all Cutchi, Dassa Oswal Jain Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, Bombay, except defendant No. 1 who is at present temporarily residing at Hubli, Dharwar District and defendant No. 3 residing at Ghatkopar in the Bombay Suburban District on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Cutchi, Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan ..... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan for the following reliefs:—

(a) that it may be declared that the resolutions passed against the plaintiff at the Meeting of the said Mahajan, on the 21st day of August, 1932, referred to in the plaint are invalid and of no effect.

(b) that it may be declared that the purported expulsion of the plaintiff is void and inoperative.

(c) that it may be declared that the plaintiff is and continues to be a member of the said community.

(d) that the defendants and/or their agents and/or their servants be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from enforcing or continuing to enforce the said resolutions.

(e) for interim injunction in terms of prayer (d).

(f) that the defendants be ordered to withdraw any circulars or intimations that they might have published, posted or sent round among the members of the said community regarding the purported expulsion of the plaintiff.

(g) that the defendants be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 1,001 as and by way of damages.

(h) for costs of this suit.

(i) and for further and other reliefs.

AND TAKE NOTICE that leave has been granted by the Honourable Court to the plaintiff under O.1 r.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure to file the above suit against the defendants on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of the other members of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this Honourable Court has fixed 28th day of August, 1933, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1933.

JHAVERY AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
7041.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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BONAFIDE SALE of the furniture at Holland House, Colaba Causeway.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of July 1933, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at first floor of the above building the surplus furniture of a Bombay Hotel comprising single and double wardrobes, upholstered sofas and easy chairs, wooden and iron beds, cane easy chairs, dressing tables and chests, writing tables, chairs, book-stands, sideboards and similar other articles of various designs.

The above furniture is being sold to replace it with new set of furniture.

It will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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in
"INSAN-YA-SHAITAN"?
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GLOBE TALKIES
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CICELY COURTNEIDGE
in a dual role as mother and daughter
You will thrill at her exquisite singing
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COTTON
LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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Sankara's Select Works. Sanskrit Text & English Translation. By Mr. S. Venkataramanan, B.A. Contents: Hymn to Hari; The ten-versed Hymn; Hymn to Dakshinamurthi: Direct Realization; The Century of Verse; Knowledge of Self; Commentary on the Text; Definition of one's own Self. Bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 2. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 1-8.

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Bengai Maru	5,396	20 July	29 July
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17,000	16 Aug.
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Heian Maru	11,600	14 Aug.
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London ,,	8th Aug.	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Sept
Shunko ,,	8th Sept	23rd ,,

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Shud 5. 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 24, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 13m.
Sunset—7h. 17m.
Hightide—2-26; 14-44.
Lowtide—8-09. 20-56.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 30th July. 10h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August 9h. 19m. a.m.
S.S. "Carthage," with English mails of July 13, due at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 28.

School Committee meeting 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 29.

S. S. "Rawalpindi", with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber. Quarterly meeting; 3 p.m.

MONDAY, July 31.

Laying of foundation stone of the School Building of the Bawla Muslim Girls' Orphanage, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 1.

Unveiling the statute of the late Lok. Tilak by Mahatma Gandhi at Chowpaty at 6-30 p.m.

RAHIMTOOLA FREE DISPENSARY—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 22nd July was 378; of these 244 were males and 134 females.

CHINCHPOKALI ARYA SAMAJ—Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the Geeta class to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. in the Reading Room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh, Bawla Buildings, Kalachowki Road on account of Nagapanchami, a milk holiday of Havani and Sandhya will be performed first.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW only

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CLARK GABLE

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TEAR AT YOUR HEART!

IMPORTANT

Regular patrons are requested to book in advance as the demand for seats is very great and a number of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are seeing it.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The Mask of Fu-Manchu." Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Son-Daughter." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Cynara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath." Daily at 5-30. 8: and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya." Daily at 5. 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.
12-00 Noon—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available.
7-00 p.m.—"Moments Musical" of Music and Musicians by Richard Meredith.
7-10 p.m—A Ballard Concert. (H. M. V. Records)
8-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Cotton. Silver; Gold; Seeds; Wheat; Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Recitation of Holy Koran: By Mrs. Syed. Bai Hirabai Barodekar will entertain listeners in Light Music with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15—Conventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m.—Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m—Wireless Military Band.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

NRUSHINHA CHARYA JAYANTI:—Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Vile Parle Brahmnivas when Swami Shri Kawalyandji will deliver a lecture on Guru Muhamuya.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

MALARIA GERMS DETECTED.—The following is a list of places in Bombay city where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended on 22-7-33:—

At Ripon Ripon Road, No. (Indian Manufacturing Co.)	64 in tubs;
at Dockyard Road, No. (Parsi Agiari)	47 in a well;
and at Mount Road, No. 99-A-C Moghul Cemetery in a tub.	

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.
Steamer "Clanmaciver" arrived at Suez on the evening of Monday, the 24th instant.
The Clan Line Steamer "Holesius" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 25th inst.

VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI:—"The Radhabhai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize" of the value of Rs. 35 is to be awarded to the woman student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community who has obtained the highest number of marks in English at this year's Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Applications from students concerned are, therefore, invited (through the Head Masters of their respective schools) giving their seat number and marks obtained by them in English in the aforesaid examination and should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, S. V. S. Mandali, at No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay, on or before 11th August 1933, when the award will be made.

BARLING IN FORM FOR SURREY

Farnes Takes 6 Wickets For 43 Runs

LONDON, July 25.

Surrey lost their wickets cheaply. Barling played a faultless innings which lasted nearly 2-1/2 hours, and four boundaries were included in his score of 76. Brooks gave an exhibition of breezy cricket. He on-drove Iddon for six, then lifted another drive into the pavilion, and followed it up, with two 4's.

McCorkell took more than 2-1/2 hours to score his 57 which included six hits to the ropes.

Pothecary missed his century by eight runs. During his innings which lasted 3 hours he gave no chances. He scored mainly on the leg side and 44 of his runs came through fours.

Farnes' fine pace proved destructive and he was responsible for Glamorgan's collapse in the second innings. In fourteen overs out of which five were maidens, he captured 6 wickets conceding only 43 runs.

ESSEX BEAT GLAMORGAN.

The following are the results o first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Essex vs. Glamorgan: Essex won by 229 runs. Essex 227 and 261 (Peter Smith 50 not out, Mercer 5 for 73). Glamorgan 174 and 85 (Farnes 6 for 43).

Royal Navy vs. The Army: The Army won by 9 wickets. Navy 105 and 164 (Coles 5 for 17). Army 248 and 25 for 1.

Surrey vs. Lancashire: Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey 345 and 202 for 8 declared (Barling 76). Lancs. 305 and 100 for no loss (Watson 56 not out).

Hampshire vs. Yorkshire: Yorkshire won on the first innings. Hants 177 and 330 for 8 declared. (McCorkell 57, Pothecary 92). Yorks 255 and 58 for 3.

Worcester vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won on the first innings. Middlesex 591 for 6 declared. Worcester 262 (Quaife 81, Durston 4 for 46) and following on 176 for 5 (Martin 55).

Derby vs. Northampton: Derby won by 157 runs. Derby 329 and 266 for 9 declared (Thomas 4 for 60). Northants 239 and 199 (Liddell 71, Armstrong 7 for 87).

Leicester vs. Warwick: Warwick won by 113 runs. Warwick 299 and 239 for 5 declared. Leicester 158 and 267 (Amstrong 120, Hollies 5 for 117).

LALBAUG MARKET DISPUTE SETTLED

Committee Of Three To Take Over Charge And Run It For Owners

A happy settlement has been arrived at in the dispute regarding the Lalbaug Market which was deserted by the stall-holders after the last riot. It will be recalled that last month, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on the recommendation of their Special Committee sanctioned the opening of another private market at Parel since the present market at Lalbaug was not patronised. The proprietors of the present market, aggrieved by this decision, of the Municipal Corporation moved the Government of Bombay through their accredited representatives, and in consequence the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Lalji and the Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha had an interview with the Governor.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT

It is now understood that a comprise has been arrived at by which a committee consisting of Mr. C. P. G. Wade, Mr. Myer Nissim and Mr. B. N. Karanjia has been appointed, who will take over the charge of the market and run it on behalf of the proprietors. It is likely that the Committee will enquire into the grievances of the fisherwomen and the stall-holders and persuade them to go to the market again.

TENDERS FOR STERLING:—On Wednesday, the 26th July 1933, tenders to the amount of £825000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1000-000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS:—The following is an abstaret of the Currency Department on the 22nd July 1933. (In thousands of rupees). Notes in circulation 1,78,18,40.

Reserve:—Coin and bullion in India Silver coin 94,96,77: Gold bullion 290651.

Silver bullion 9,45,94.

Securities (purchase price) In India 44,69,18.

DOLLAR IMPROVES

London Silver Market Rules Easy

(From Our Com. Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday 11 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan ruled quiet but steady and was quted at £82 1/2 on Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a decline of 6 points and with the weakness in sterling, prices advanced and closed at a rise of one point.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 6 points and prices advanced 12 points from the opening level on improved buying. At the time of Liverpool close, prices were quoted 4 points higher.

Despite India and China buying, the London silver market ruled easy on American selling.

The market closed as under:—

Spot silver	**17 7/8**
Difference	**—3/16**
Forward	**18**
Difference	—3/16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready Silver	56	1	0
Shravan Silver	56	3	0
Bhadharva Silver	56	8	0
Shravan Gold	30	11	0
Bhadarva Gold	30	11	6
Sovereign	19	10	0

Dollar-Sterling Cross-rate was quoted at 4.62 1/4 and franc at 85.31.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, July 26.

Previous Closing	4.67-1/2
To-day's Opening	4.67
To-day's Closing	4.61-1/2

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, July 26.

Previous Closing	4.67
To-day's Closing	4.62-1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
New York, July 26.

Previous Closing	10.59
To-day's Opening	10.53
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing	10.76
Difference	+.17

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August	Rs. 209-8
April-May	Rs. 229

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
Liverpool, July 26.

Previous Closing	5.99
To-day's Opening	5.93
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	6.00
Difference	+.01

FRANC RATE.
Paris July 26.

Previous Closing	85 7/16
To-day's Opening	85.11/32
To-day's Closing	85 5/16

RAMCHANDRA BHATT'S MUNIFICENCE

Hidayatulla Opens R. B. H. School Building At Parel

"The cause of education is very dear to my heart, and I welcome every opportunity of associating myself with it."

With these words, Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein Hydayutulla, General Member of the Government of Bombay, declared open the Ramchandra Bhatt High School Building of the Gokhlay Education Society. The school is situated at Parel near K. E. M. Hospital and brought to the stage of a high school from a very small beginning at Parel village about 15 years ago.

With the munificence of the donors and sympathisers, the Society carried on the work of the school but for the building they required Rs. 75,000. Mr. R. M. Bhat came forward to the assistance of the Society by donating Rs. 25,000 on condition that the school he called after his name in future, which the Society agreed. The Building is still under debt to the extent of Rs. 26,000 and an appeal was made to the generosity of the public to wipe off the debt.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BHAT

Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein in declaring open the building said: It was very good of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt to have come forward with a generous donation of Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Bhatt has thus placed these classes and the public at large under a deep debt of gratitude. It is devoutly to be hoped that his good example will be emulated by others. With these few words, I have much pleasure in declaring this school open."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein for presiding on the occasion.

DISAPPEARED FROM SHOP WITHOUT GIVING SIGNATURE?

Further Revelations In Santa Cruz Murder Case: Servant Corroborates Manager's Evidence

"Yet another unlucky number" were the subdued whispers that passed from lip to lip, when a photographer giving evidence in the Santa Cruz murder case on Wednesday told the court that he had an experience of 13 years in the art of photography. He deposed that he had taken two photographs of the burnt bodies on June 29, one being in the kitchen and one on the verandah the first floor of Block No. 13 of the Catholic Housing Colony at Santa Cruz.

The accused Rambharos Radhakrishna Misra a young mechanical Engineer, who stood charged with the murder of his wife and two children in the court of the First Class Magistrate of Bandra, was for once during the trial, heard to interrupt the manager of Heeralal and Company, Chemists and Druggists, Princess Street, during his evidence, saying that he was making an inaccurate statement. He however did not persist further in his protests seeing it was not to the liking of the court.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

The manager in his evidence stated that accused had bought from him on June 18 large quantities, (two or three pounds of each) of various drugs such as 3lbs. Tincture Iodine Methyl, 2 1/2 lbs. of Oil Turpentine, 2 each of Sulphuric Acid, Acid Hydrocynic Dil, Carbolic Acid etc. and also two bottles of Zandu Drakshasava. The accused, witness said, had come to him with a list of medicines with prices marked against them, saying that they were wanted by him as he was a doctor from Jamnagar. At the instructions of the accused witness took out all the medicines and had them packed in a dealwood box, excepting one item, the Mendel Solution (used for sore-throat painting), which was not in his stock. The two bottles of sulphuric acid were separately packed in a carton as this drug was dangerous. Tincture Iodine and Oil Tarpentine were the labels borne by the two bottles. After this the accused went to Lohar Chawl saying he wanted to make other purchases, returning to witness before 12 noon.

SIGNATURE DEMANDED.

As the drugs given to the accused were dangerous witness demanded his signature upon the list. Accused told him he would give his signature after checking the items packed for him with the list. Witness then went in for a while. When he came out however the accused was not in the shop and so were the medicines. He immediately sent out a servant to find out the accused but without success.

CORROBORATES MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

The servant next giving evidence corroborated the above witness in that he had seen the accused going away with the medicines, cash memo and the list, and that after about a five-minutes search he had returned to the shop without tracing the accused. He added that the accused was brought to the shop by police on June 24 in connection with their inquiries.

Mr. Y. B. Nerurkar appears for the prosecution while Messrs. Tuljapurkar and Kurulkar represent the accused.

The case stands adjourned to Friday.

PRIME MINISTER TO BROADCAST TO-DAY

SIMLA, July 26.

The talk by the Prime Minister as President of the World Economic Conference will be broadcasted on July 27th from 1-40 a.m. to 1-55 a.m. Indian standard time by the British Broadcasting Corporation on G. S. D. 25.53 metres and G. S. B. 31.55 metres.

The talk widi be recorded and will be broadcasted again to the Indian Zone on usual wave lengths on July 28 at 10.30 p.m. Indian Standard Time.—A. P.

BAND OF THEIR OWN FOR CITY FATHERS?

Mr. Griffiths' Proposal Referred To Commissioner For Disposal

An interesting proposition for the Bombay Municipality to have their own band was discussed on Wednesday when Mr. G. I. Griffiths moved..

"That the Commissioner be requested to consider and report on the advisability of engaging the Indian Ex-Service Band under an annual contract to play for all Municipal engagements at a fixed yearly rate of Rs. 7,200."

The commissioner said at present different bands were engaged for different gardens but by having one fixed hand, the public will be treated with the same tunes at different places and the music at the gardens would lose the charm.

CHEAPER & BETTER

Mr. Griffiths, however, opined that 30 ex-service men will play different tunes, they would bring their own instruments and put on their own uniform. He therefore thought that it would be cheaper and better to arrange with ex-service men than engage different bands as at present.

After some discussion, the matter was referred to the commissioner for disposal.

ANTI-JAP DUTIES

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Says Report Of Interview In Japan Not Correct

We have received the following telegram, dated Colombo July 26, from Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta:—

"Report of my interview (with) Editor (of) 'Osaka Mainichi' quoted in 'Bombay Chronicle' (of) 22nd (July) not correct. Please publish this contradiction.—Lalubhai Samaldas."

The report, referred to by Sir Lalubhai, was reproduced by us from the issue of the Osaka "Mainichi" dated June 9 and appeared in Town Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" on July 21 and in the dak edition on July 22, under the headlines:

"Britain Has Own Axe to Grind"—"Anti-Jap Duties are Handiwork of British Government for Benefit of Lancashire, Sir Lallubhai Tells Japs at Osaka". We may add that the Osaka "Mainichi" is one of the leading daily newspapers of Japan.

AT HOME TO MR. V SHANTARAM

Messrs. B. P. Samant & Co. will be at Home at the Royal Opera House at 9.30 a.m. to-day to give a farewell sendoff to Master 'Shantaram' of Prabhat Cinetone who is visiting Germany for colouring his master production "Sairandhri". Mr. B. G. Horniman has consented to preside.

PATHE CINEMA

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW—PARAMOUNT

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

CHARLES LAUGHTON

"NERO" of "The Sign of the Cross"
in
A MAGNIFICENT—SUPER DRAMATIC THRILL

DEVIL AND THE DEEP

with

TALLULAH BANKHEAD

GARY COOPER—CARY GRANT

One of the events of the season "Devil and the Deep" is a marvellous show—a thrilling story—with a climax under the sea—a thrill you'll never forget—acted to perfection by the greatest of all character actors—Charles Laughton.

A Stupendous Attraction

Book now at S. ROSE & CO. or the Theatre.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 26.

Begum, Palmer, Java.
Havre Maru, Itoh, Kobe.
Theletta, Voith, Oslo.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.

Stolzenfels. Dieckmann, Hamburg.
Clan Macilwraith, McCovich, London.

July 27.

Halle, Boye, Hamburg.
Conte Verde, Cannaki, Trieste.
Nalgora, Hobday, Karachi.
Bhutan, Harris, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 26.

Steamer Ellora for Busreh.
Steamer Carthage for Kobe.
Steamer Conte Verde for Trieste
Steamer Gambhira for Calcutta.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Java, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Thaletta:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Thaletta, arrived in harbour on Wednesday frmo Oslo, with a general cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Stolzenfels, sailed on Wednesday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macilwraith:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macilwraith, sailed on Wednesday for London, with a general cargo.

S S Hulle:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Hulle, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Verde, is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo and 97 passengers.

S S Bhutan:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Bhutan, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Nalgora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nalgora, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 26.

1 Bhutan, 2943 Kobe, 27/7 M M & Co.
2 Kepwick Hall, 2816, NF, NF, Grahams Tdg. Co.
3 Stolzenfels, 4708, Karachi, 26/7 L. Edwards Ltd.
4 Nalgora, 4101 Bhavnagar, 27/7 M M & Co.
5 Halle, 3599 Hamburg, 27/7, Volkart Bros.
6 Thalatta, 3492, Colombo, 28/7 L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Nuddea, 4.956, Hull, 2/8 M M and Co.
9 Nowshera 4875, NF, NF. M M and Co.
12 Clan Macilwraith 2914, Antwerp 26/7, J Finley & Co.
14 Anna 3192 Port Said, 2/8 Strauss & Co. Ltd.
15 Tairea, 3756, S E Africa 26/7 M M & Co.
16 Masula 4566, London 5/8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baron Ogilvy 2035, Port Said, 3/8 Louis Drefus & Co.
2 Jalapaiaka 2630 Bassein 28/7, Scindia S N Co.
3 Bandra 1893, P Gulf 26/7, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Busrah, 27/7 M M and Co.
5 Victoria Marie 863 M'Coast, 27/7, Merchant S N Co.
7 Bengal Maru 3231 Karachi, 29/7 N Y Kaisha.
8 Gairsoppa, 3277, Calcutta, 31/7 M M & Co.
10/11 Havre Maru, 3450, Karachi, 30/7, O S Kaisha.
14 Hoholulu Maru 3541 Kobe, 30/7 O S Kaisha.
15 Hashemi 298, Malabar Coast 26/7 S Hassam & Co.
16 Laxmi 120, NF, NF, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 661, Singapore, 30/7, F F Campbell and Co.
F Jalavihar, 3381 Rangoon, 29/7, Scindia S N Co.
M Bankura 1896 NF, NF, M M & Co.
N Janaki 530, M'Coast, 26/7 Malabar Steamships.
P Begum, 3656, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Straithard 3/8 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 10/8, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Curtflag, 27/8, P & O S N Co.
FROM [illegible]
Durenda 13/8 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Bristol 4/8, K N Co.
City of Khios 13/8 K N Co.
Elysia 23/8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26/8 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Folkenfels 28/7 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10/8 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18/8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23/7 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP
Thaletta 27/7 L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Cariguino 6/8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23/8 L T Co.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 4/8 M Italiona
Arabia 23/8 M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK
President Hayes 27/7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Windsor, 26/7, F F Campbell & Co
President Pierce 10/8, F F Campbell & Co
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Durban 4/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bath 15/8 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM [illegible]
Tango Maru 30/7, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 24/7, O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 28/7 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 16/8 N Y Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 24/8 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 8/8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23/8 O S Kaisha.
Somali 6/8, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 11/8, P & O S N Co.
Alipore 16/8, P & O S N Co.
FROM SHANGHAI.
Hilda 26/7 L T C
Conte Verde 27/7 L T C.
FROM BRISBANE
Comorin 518 P & O S N Co.
Moolton 1818 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karaja 29/7 M M & Co.
Takliwa 12/8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Rawalpindi 29/7 P & O S N Co.
OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON
Nuddea 2/7 M M & Co.
Musula 5/8 M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Wichita NF, L I Mannuel Co
C/Windsor NF, F F Campbell Co
President Hayes 28/7 F F Campbell & Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Baron Ogilvy 3/8 L Drefuse & Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM
Kepurckhall NF, G T Co.
FOR SAN FRANSISCO.
Silverbelle NF, Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Honolulu Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Bengal Maru 29/7 N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Vita 27/7 M M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF F F Campbell & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Risaldar, NF. T M Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavihar, NF, S N Co.
Begum, NF, T M and Co.
Tairea 26/7 M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Chindwara 25/7.
Jalapalaka, G L D 25/7.
Victoria Marie, G L D 25/7/33.
Fagir, G L D 25/7/33.
Halle, G L D 24/7.
Shwedagon, G L D 24/7.
Maloja, G L D 24/7.
C/Manila, G L D 24/7.
Masula, G L D 26/7.
Bhutan, G L D 25/7.
Nowchera, G L D 25/7.
Conte Raso, G L D 24/7/33.

EXPORTS.

July 26.

S S Masula for Havre:—50 bales dressed hemp, Grahams T Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co; 96 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co Ltd; 115 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—100 drums groundnut oil, Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

For London:—67 bags Apricot kernel, A Virji & Co; 18 cases Bristles, Allahabad Bank Ltd; 37 cases Tanned Chrome Leather, Jeena and Co; 924 bags myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co; 2 bales Tanned Goat Skins and 1 bale Tanned Sheep Skins, H R Rahimbhoy and Co; 111 bales wool raw, C Lister and Co; 5 bales Tanned Sheep Skin, M Nissim.

S S Nuddea for Hull:—200 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 205 drums myrabollam, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—256 bales cotton raw, and 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 168 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Fager for Philadelphia:—30 bales dry salted goat skins, D Abraham and Sons; 64 cks wet salted goat swins and 34 cks dry salted goat skins, S M Kaderbaksh

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S President Hayes for New York:—138 bales carpet wool, and 58 bales woollen druggets, D Abraham and Sons; 140 bags Plantago accos. and 13 bags celery seeds, F F Campbell and Co.

For Boston:—100 bales carpet wool, Shamji Mal.

For Genoa:—7 bales clean cotton fly T Products Ltd; 145 bales Akhund cotton, D Abrahams and Sons; 220 bales cotton raw, T Products Ltd.

For Marseilles:—57 bales clean cotton fly, T Products Ltd; 4 cks wet salted black lizard skins and 153 cases empty cylinders, D Abrahams and Sons; 20 cases gum olibanum. E Valimahomed and Co.

For Salonica:—100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Wichita for New York:—2800 bags castorseeds, Strauss & Co Ltd; 2 bales Fox skin, and 2 bales jackal and leopard skins, Cox and King's Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—1600 bags, myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co.

S S Bhutan for Hongkong:—51 bags appricots, H Keshavji; 30 b'dles kishmish, H A Shakur; 14 cases Fish maws, E Moledina; 50 bags appricots, S T Shamji; 26 bags jardaloo, Mangaldas and Co; 28 b'dles kishmish, H A Shakur & Co.

S S K Hall for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly clean and 50 bales cotton fly oily, Chimanlal and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly oily, Ind. Pro' Exp. Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 bags Linseed oil cakes and 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—18 bales cow hides, D Abrahams and Sons.

S S Halle for Hamburg:—64 bags mustard and 380 bags kurdi-seeds, A Virji and Co; 440 bags cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 140 bags gum karaya, J Mansey and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, A Podar and Co.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—20 jottas kishmish, D Vardman and Co.

For Moji:—17 cwts old iron scrap, A Popatlal and Son.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 tons old iron scrap, A Popatlal and Sons; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Carthage for Hongkong:—25 bags appricots, H Velji and Co; 61 bags appricots, D Vardman and Co; 100 bags jardaloo and 5 jottas doplate, E S Abdul Kayum.

IMPORTS.

July 26.

S S Bhutan, Agents M M and Co. from London:—1 case iron rods, 29 cases perfumed spirits, 13 cases toys, 38 cases books, 13 cases surgical dressings, 3 cases Toilet Powder, 13 cases Stationery 6 cases Scotts Emulsion, 8 cases blotting paper, 2 bales Automobiles, 1 case Plaster casts, 2 cases Padlocks, 93 cases medicines, 24 cases Powdered milk food; 1 case Brass-rails 2 trusses cab fi[illegible]ing, 1 case cricket goods, 1 case Tooth Brushes, 10 cases Chocolate, 10 cases Hardware, 14 bales Manila rope, 1 case wireless apparatus, 1 case cotton tape, 1 case Argyrol antiseptic, 385 cases gins, 1 crate plywood, 1 case Hair Oil, 2 cases Marking ink, 8 cases Anzora cream, 72 cases Provision, 19 cases Epsom salts, 15 cases sugar, 70 cases castor oil, 16 cases Pearl Barley, 5 cases Embrocation, 54 cases confectionery, 1 case cotton Laces, 2 cases Drapery, 10 cases Sweets, 94 cases Oil Varnish, 5 cases Glass butter churns, 5 cases Artists colour, 17 cases Artists materials, 59 Trusses waterproof Packing paper, 23 cases Steel Rivets, 1 case Steel Eyelets, 2 cases Rubber Heels, 1 case woodware, 8 cases Soap Powder, 3 cases Hosiery, 2 cases Fancy Goods, 1 case Lathe, 1 case Latex, 8 cases ink, 1 case wood pegs, 2 cases Quinine, 4 cases Chloroform, 13 cases E'ware, 3 cases Glassware, 40 cases Gripe Water, 6 cases Electrical Goods, 15 cases Cable, 5 cases Perfumery, 4 cases Druggist Sundries, 2 cases Disinfectant, 14 pkges Poultry, 8 cases Essences, 5 cases motor Car Parts, 11 Bottles Quicksilver, 127 cases Cigarettes, 15 cases Tobacco, 5 cases Vinegar, 5 cks Fireclay Cement, 50 cases Fruit Salt, 10 cases Shoes, 156 cases Shoe Polish, 1 keg Alam, 24 cases Chemicals, 8 cases dry cells, 12 cases drugs, 376 cases whisky, 2 cases cornflour, 2 cases Talcum Powder, 176 cases Spirits, 20 cases Polishing wax, 860 kegs Paints, 4 drums Liquid Asphalt, 4 cases Switch-gear, 707 drums Lubg. Oil, 1 bale woollen rugs, 3 cases Cutlery, 1 case Saddlery, 33 cases Photo materials, 31 Nongs unpacked motor cars, 25 cks raw Ivory, 26 cases Ovaltine, 1 case Thermometers, 42 cases Jams, 1 case Golf Clubs, 1 bale Cotton Belting, 1 case Gouge glass, 35 cases fish, 6 cases Enamelware, 8 cases Grinding wheels, 2 cases Teakwood crests, 25 cases Electric sound reproducing machinery, 2 cases Transformers, 650 drums Portland Cement, 475 cks Cement, 5 cases Cork, 17 cases dry Distemper, 23 cases Printing Ink, 20 cases Soap, 14 cases Labels, 3 cases Sealing wax, 206 cases Biscuits, 4 cases Bicycles, 5 cases Virol, 1 case Safety Razor Sets, 54 cases Sausages, 6 cases woollens, 8 cases cottons, 52 cases O'Stoves, 51 drums Stockholm Tar Tubes, 14 cases Tyres and Tubes, 2 cases Chassis, 3 cases Glass bottles, 2 cases Syrup, 700 bags Farina, 4 cases Fuses, 8 cases Envelopes, 10 cases worsted yarn, 8 cases woollen yarn, 48 cases Paper, 5 cases Hexamine, 1 case Emery, 3 cases Emery cloth, 40 cases Borax, 79 cases Colour, 4 cases Hats, 4 cases Earth, 5 cases Colour, 215 drums Linseed oil, 1 case Plaster of Paris, 28 cases Red Lead, 11 cases Aniline Dye, 3 cases Films, 24 bales old newspaper, 1 case Piano, 3 cases Motor Cycles, 13 cases Sherry, 67 cases Machinery, 1 case Lacquer, 435 cases Beer, 4 cases wine, 1 case cigars, 8 cases Gramophones, 2 cases Flint, 3 cases Furnitures, 2 cases Hammers, 2 cases Boots, 20 cases Playing Cards, 25 cases dry Ginger Ale, 5 cases cotton canvas, 5 cases Toilet Soap, 335 cases Condensed Milk.

From Amsterdam:—1 case Cigars, 1 case Perfumery.

From Bordeaux:—5 cases Lacquers, 20 cases Brandy.

From Dunkirk:—12 cases Alarm Clocks.

From Gothenburg:—130 cases Elec. Machinery, 1 case Paintings.

From Hamburg:—19 cases Electric motors, 3 cases Gablz. Goods. 1 case Toys.

From Havre:—1 case Perfumery, 1 case Filter Paper, 2 cases Clocks.

From Rotterdam:—10 cases cotton yarn, 48 cases cheese

Another resolution urging the release of political prisoners in the province was withdrawn by the mover on the Home Member's assurance to consider the cases of prisoners who numbered only 8 throughout the province

The Council adjourned after agreeing to a resolution which urged the Government to take over the responsibility for girls primary education, instead of leaving it to local bodies.

AGRICULTURE, INDIA'S GREATEST INDUSTRY

Smallest Improvement, When Availed Of, Represents A Vast Total Increase Of Wealth, Says Governor

The Governor of Bombay speaking at the meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association and Presidency Poultry Association, Poona on Wednesday said:—

I can never understand why it is that so many people differentiate between Agriculture and Industry. Agriculture is an industry—in India by far the greatest industry of all. We should do all we can to further its development, not only in order to try and bring this country to the forefront of the producing nations of the world, but also to help the self-development of those vastly preponderating millions of our own fellow subjects who work directly upon Agriculture.

I should like, therefore, to say at the outset how much I welcome this opportunity of addressing jointly the Deccan Agriculturists' Associatios, a society devoted to every aspect of village improvement, and the Presidency Poultry Association, a society concerned with a single element of the corpus of rural economics. The first society is general in its scope, the other specialist. By their joint aid I hope we shall be able to secure the improvement of Agriculture and its allied industries, as well as the promotion of that movement for village development which it is my earnest wish to see strengthened, intensified and spread in this Presidency.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Since the part is typical of the whole, I propose to speak first of the Presidency Poultry Association. This association was inaugurated in 1926, and from that date onwards has increased in wisdom, stature and favour. Its activities now include an annual show, a small magazine, a library and a reading room. Though, as yet, a comparatively small agricultural association, it possesses vitality, the capacity for expansion, and meets an urgent want. One of the things which strike a visitor from abroad is the low quaand egg. Yet the trade in fowls and eeg. Yet the trade in fowls and eggs is large, and, as a subsidiary cottage industry, poultry breeding involves small capital expense and offers many advantages.

ASPECT OF MARKETING

There is a wide scope for the improvement of this trade especially in the vicinity of the larger towns but the marketing of the produce is equally important with the production of improved stock. Marketing in general is one of the most important aspects which must be taken up in our efforts for rural improvement, and our particular aim in this regard must be that the primary producer should receive as large a share as possible of the profits of any improvement which can be brought about. This object is common to every item in our campaign.

POULTRY SHOW NEXT YEAR.

My Government have now submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research a comprehensive scheme for poultry breeding to be centred in Poona, and we trust that this proposal will have a favourable reception when it comes before the Council in Simla next month. I had also hoped that we might have had the All-India Poultry Show held in Poona this year, but, as this is not possible it may be anticipated that it may be held here next year. I can assure the Presidency Poultry Association that I and my Government take a deep interest in its prosperity, and welcome as a most encouraging sign its collaboration with the Deccan Agriculturists' Association.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT.

I have the keenest sympathy with the ryot's grip upon his own patch of land, knowing that it is thence that springs his very life. There is none of us, I know, who would not admit that the most important field of endeavour in India is the field of rural improvement. We all know that our cotton manufacturing industry, for instance, vast as it is, contributes greatly less to the common stock of wealth than the agriculture of the Presidency. The smallest improvement introduced into any branch of agriculture, when fully availed of, represents a vast total increase of wealth. The smallest improvement in sanitary science, if universally applied, means an inestimable sum of human health and happiness. Everything, however, depends on this wide dissemination, co-ordination, and above all, continuity of endeavour.

RANGE OF USEFUL WORK.

If I detain you a moment longer, it will be only to emphasise the vast range of useful work that lies before you. I would mention rudimentary practical education; sanitation; marketing; the removal of indebtedness; village industries, such as poultry of which I have already spoken; infant welfare; the development of communications; the building of better homes; vaccination; field drainage; and a host of other things. The village fathers will probably be the best guides as to what developments their fellow-ryots can best understand and make financially most profitable, and you you can dispose of your workers wherever they can offer practical and substantial assistance. The development of a vigorous and prosperous peasantry is a strength to any country and should be the spear-point in the policy of every Government.

I am very glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you, of thanking you for your past effort, and to wish you all every possible success in the work

LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Burma Governor's Encouraging Views

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Interesting observations were made by His Excellency the Governor about local self-government in his reply to the addresses of welcome presented to him by Thayetmyo Municipal Committee and the District Council when he visited the town, in the course of his tour with Lady Stephenson. The District Council, in their address, expressed the desirability of amending the Rural Self-Government Act so as to enlarge the activities of the Council. His Excellency, in his reply, observed.

"My study of local self-government administration during the short time I have been in Burma has not led me to the conclusion that it is generally very firmly established yet. I should like to see it walking a little more steadily before I feel justified in encouraging it to run. In any case, while the political situation is till in the melting pot, I think it would be undesirable to tinker with the details of local self-government, and it will be better left to the new government of Burma that will emerge from the constitutional changes, to deal with the future of local self-government."

LAND REVENUE.

The fall in the price of rice has seriously affected the agriculturist everywhere, but as the Government has stated again and again, the price of rice is not the only consideration that enters into the land assessment. At the present time no one knows what the course of prices is going to be. It would be therefore be unwise, until the prices are more stablised, to undertake any general revision of assessment.

ON REBELLION.

Speaking about the recent rebellion he said:—

"You know as well as I do the harm that this rebellion has wrought on Burma and it is up to us all to co-operate to prevent such a horror recurring. Nevertheless there has been talk of stirring up the people to refuse the payment of taxes or to undertake a non-co-operation movement against Government. In the circumstances of Burma these attempts can have but one result and unless they are firmly and sternly put down, they must drift sooner or later into a state of things indistinguishable from the recent rebellion.—A P

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RATNAGIR!

Toddy Booth Gutted But Houses Saved

RATNAGIRI, July 26.

A report from Malvan states that a disastrous fire broke out during the rains in the Pirwadi toddy booth, completely gutting the booth and six country craft sheltered under nearby thatched roofs. Thanks to the Malvan Police the fire was brought under control after three hours' strenuous efforts, thus saving the neighbouring houses

The cause of the fire is not known. No loss of life is reported. The damage is estimated at a high figure. Investigations are in progress.—A P.

The Port Officer Okha Port wires:—The S. S. City of Florence (Line: City and Hall; Agents: Messrs Nillick Nixon and Company, Port Okha) arrived Port Okha on the 22nd instant with 300 tons of cargo and left on the 23rd instant for Bedi Bunder with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

When you order a black coffee in Vienna you ask for a "Doffus." The Viennese call their Chancellor "the little black one," because of his lack of inches and his dark hair

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The Ayurvedic Medical Consultation Hall

The public of Bombay are informed that a centre for medical consultation has been opened in Bombay by Ayurved Seva Sangh of Ahmednagar. Especially consumption with its casual and effectual chain of chronic diseases will be most effectively dealt with. The needy will avail themselves of the expert and efficacious advice of the experienced and trained Officer-in-Charge. Write or inquire personally (between 4 and 7 p.m.) for particulars:—
Ghia Mansions, 2nd Floor, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.

G. I. P. RLY. ACCOUNTS STAFF UNION

Members Alarmed At Rumoured Stoppage Of Allowance

The Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, writes:—

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union an extraordinary general meeting of the Accounts Office (G. I. P Rly.) staff was held on Saturday in the Office Tiffin Rooms of Victoria Terminus to protest against the rumoured move of the Controller of Railway Accounts to stop the grant of the Bombay allowances (compensatory) to the Accounts Staff.

As Mr Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. S C Joshi were unable to attend on account of the session of the States People's Conference that day, Mr. Anand Rao Gore, Accountant was voted to the chair.

The President in opening the proceedings referred to the strong rumours concerning the stoppage of the allowances to the staff and the possible hardships the staff would thereby be put to. He hoped that the authorities would give a sympathetic consideration to the question and continue the grant of these allowances to the staff as before.

Messrs. Tillu, Gharpure, Brahme, Moole and Sule spoke and pointed out that the stoppage of allowances which were legitimately due to the staff would mean a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in the wages of the staff who were already allowed a low scales of pay.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

(1) This extraordinary general meeting of the staff convened under the auspices of the Accounts Staff Union views with great alarm the rumours that the Controller of Railway Accounts is likely to discontinue the grant of Bombay Allowance (compensatory) to the Accounts Staff. If the rumour is true then this meeting enters its strong protest against such a step and respectfully requests the Financial Commissioner of Railways to intercede and issue orders to continue the grant of the allowances to the staff which they have been drawing since long, having regard to the present low scales of pay, as the stoppage of the allowances is bound to cause untold hardships to and discontent amongst the staff

"This meeting requests the Union to take all possible steps to secure the continuance of these allowances to the staff and assures its full support in that behalf."

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ASHRAM TO DISBAND AFTER 18 YEARS

The main building of the Sabarmati Ashram called "Bapu's House", which was inhabited by Gandhiji until he took a vow in 1930 saying that he would not reside in it unless Swaraj was won. I has remained uninhabited since.

Great sensation has been caused by the announcement Gandhiji made on Tuesday that he had decided to disband the Sabarmati Ashram which has been in existence for nearly eighteen years.

Explaining his reasons for taking such a "drastic" step, Mahatmaji said: "Hundreds or thousands who took part in the struggle have lost the all. Having heard the story of the brave suffering of the villagers, I felt that some drastic action was necessary on my part. What was it that I could sacrifice? I have nothing on this earth which I can call my own; but I have some things which are more precious than what might be considered to be mine. and among these precious things, the Ashram is perhaps the most precious and I felt that on the eve of my embarking upon what is to me a fresh and sacred mission in life, I should invite fellow workers of the Ashram to join me and give up for the time being the activities in which they have been engaged all these precious years, and I am glad to be able to say that not one of them had the slightest hesitation in believing that the time had come for the Ashram to make the sacrifice".

Gandhiji coming out of the Ashram after being there for about six hours last week. He is accompanied by the Ashram Manager (books in hand.)

Trial Of Jainabi's Parents On Friday

Brother Released Owing To Insufficient Evidence: Sakinabi To Continue To Remain On Bail Of Rs. 50,000

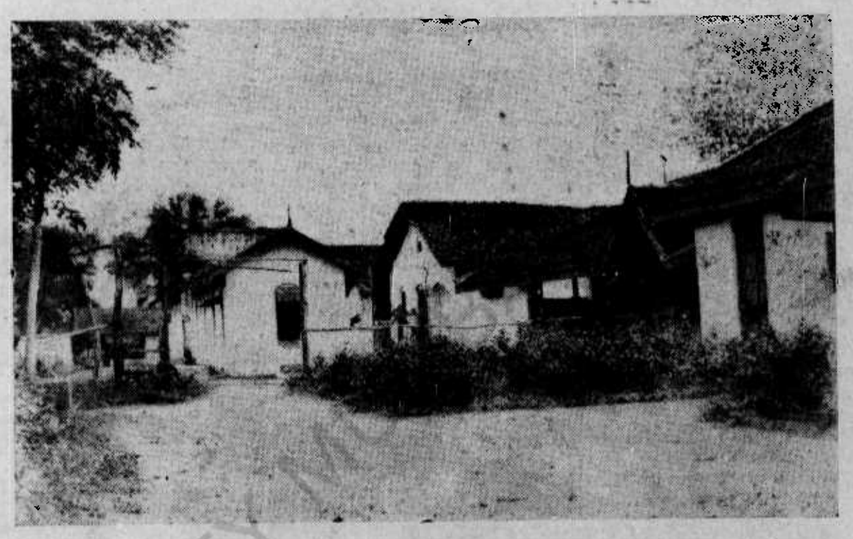
Abdul Rasul Hasham, the brother of Jainibi (20), the Khoja girl whose death mystery was the subject of a Coroner's enquiry was ordered to be discharged by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on the ground that there was insufficient evidence against him. The order was passed on the application of the police.

Sakinabi Hasham, the aged mother of Jainabi and Hasham Fazal, the father, were also put up before the Magistrate, but as the police wanted time to prepare the charge sheet, the case was postponed till Friday.

Mr. Blunt, appearing for the first accused said that Sakinabi had been provisionally released on a bail of Rs. 50,000 and enquired if the same bail would continue.

The Magistrate passed orders that both the accused should continue to remain on a bail of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

The trial opens before the same Magistrate on Friday.



Some buildings of Mahatma ji's Sabarmati Ashram, which he has dissolved.

BUDDHISTS' TREK TO ROME

Italian Monk To Lead Interrupted Mission

RANGOON, (By Mail).

U Lokanatha the Italian Buddhist monk who led the Buddhist mission from Burma on foot to India is now in Rangoon under medical treatment. He intends shortly to leave for Ceylon. While in Ceylon, U Lokanatha proposes to form another mission of Bhuddhist priests who will be later despatched to India.

The Italian monk intends visiting Bangkop for the same purpose. The three groups, viz. Burmese Ceylonese and Siamese will meet at Benares where some of the Burmese monks are now present. After three groups have met there they will resume the interrupted mission to Rome.—A.P.

REACH SHEDIAC.

(Special Cable.)

SHEDIAC, (New Brunswick), July 25.

General Balbo's armada landed 13 at 12-6 p.m. Lowest 10.26—26 at at 20-56 B.S.T.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEVI AHILYABAI HOLKAR

The Secretary Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore writes:—

"Ahilaybai Holkar is one of the greatest heroines that historical India has produced since the Mahabharat days. Her religious endowments and other charities, scattered throughout India are lasting monuments to her sacred name. She is regarded almost as an incarnation.

The Ahilyotsava Committee of Indore has been celebrating her Anniversary for the past several years. This year it falls on the Saturday (19th of August.)

Institutions, Societies, Schools, Colleges and other bodies are therefore requested to hold Ahilyabai Anniversary celebrations in their towns and places on Saturday (19th August 1933) and to send their detailed reports to the Committee at Indore.

The Ahilyotsava Committee Indore, will be glad to include in its Annual Report the brief notes of the celebrations, if sent to this Office."

AIR-MAIL FORCED TO LAND

Bad Light And Weather Interrupt Journey

KARACHI, July 26.

It is understood that the Air Mail which left Ahmedabad at 2-30 p.m. yesterday, took more than three hours to negotiate half the distance from Ahmedabad to Karachi, which normally takes only 2 hours. On account of strong head winds and bad visibility the pilot decided to make a forced landing which, however, was rendered difficult owing to unsuitability of the land and the obstruction provided by obstinate cattle which were grazing on a rugged field hardly 200 yards long. After spending the night in rain and darkness, surrounded by eager crowds of sightseers from villages in the vicinity the pilot sent fod fuel from a place 25 miles from the scene and took off at six this morning racing to Karachi to catch the West bound airmail.—A.P.

HOARE ON FUTURE OF I. C. S.

Recalls Provisions Of Charter House Act

LONDON, July 25.

Indian members of I.C.S. and other Services gave a dinner to Sir Samuel Hoare last night at which Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya was the chairman.

Sir Samuel recalled that 1933 was the centenary of passing of the Charter Act which provided that nobody would be debarred from office of governance of India by reason of race or religion. Under the White Paper changes, "we should be able to depend on the help of Indian members in great Services, and the fact that during recent difficult years, Indians and British had remained consistently true and loyal to the traditions of the Services was an answer to the suggestions of a breakdown under new conditions.

He assured the Services that Imperial Government was determined to give them opportunities they asked for to serve the State as in past, and to free Services from outside interference.—Reuter.

BOMBING FOR POLICE PURPOSES

Women's Deputation Lodge Protest Against Barbaric Methods

LONDON, July 24.

A deputation from the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union protested in an interview with the Under-Secretary to Foreign Affairs, Captain Anthony Eden, against the retention of the reservation in the Draft of the Disarmament Convention regarding bombing for police purposes in outlying districts. Capt. Eden viewpoints expressed and promise to report them to the Prime Minister.

He recalled his speech in the House of Commons which was reported on July 5, and assured the delegation that the reasons for the inclusion of the reservation were weighty and based on the special responsibilities which the United Kingdom bore in an exceptional degree in certain areas

He cited instances in which saving not only of money but of life resulted from the employment of bombing as a weapon for police purposes.—B. O. W.

BAN ON JAIN SADHUS IN HYDERABAD

Viceroy Urged To Interfere In Matter

(From A Correspondent.)

NIPANI, July 26.

A public meeting of Jains, presided over by Muni Manasa Chandra was held in the Swetambar Temple to condemn the religious partialities practical in Hyderabad State where, Digamber Muni Jayasagar has been obstructed from free movements for begging food, visiting temples and religious uplift.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution, which was despatched to the Viceroy and the Hyderabad Naresh, requesting them to emancipate all religious inconveniences as the Muni's life is in danger.

"This Jain Sabha regrets to communicate to Your Excellency that Muni Jayasaganji is observing a fast for 21 days as there are restrictions against all religious activities of Digambar Sadhus in Hyderabad, though formerly complete freedom was given to all and request His Excellency to direct that State to eradicate all religious restrictions.

ELEPHANTS FALL INTO PIT

How D. F. O. Secured Their Freedom

TRIVANDRUM, July 21.

After a day and two nights spent in goring in futile anger the sides of a nine feet pit in South Travancore, which had ensnared many of their forefathers, four wild elephants, including a tusker, have had a new lease of freedom, thanks to the Forest Department of Travancore.

There are some disused elephant pits in the neighbourhood of Balamore, near Calingesam river, in the Ghats in South Travancore, which were used for snaring operations many years ago.

FALL INTO PIT.

In the present instance an elephant and his family of three, including a calf, walked into one of the pits last week. The elephants appear to have become separated from their herd and in their excitement at being lost, apparently went plump into the pit. The calm became so jammed in the fall that it had sustained serious injuries when it was found.

Information of the accidental fall was sent to the Divisional Forest Officer, who was soon on the spot. Capturing the elephants was out of question as there were neither decoy elephants nor any usable cage in the area. So the captives were released the next day by partly filling the pit so that its bottom was raised, thus enabling the elephants to walk into freedom.

MUCH VALUED ANIMAL.

The elephant in Travancore is a much valued animal, and the permission of H. H. the Maharaja is necessary for shooting it. Many years ago a Travancore Conservator of Forests, Mr. D. H. Bourdillion, estimated their number at from 1,000 to 1,500. "the greater number of them being found in North Travancore, especially the Cardamom Hills."—A. P.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR POONA

DEHRADUN, July 26.

The Viceroy left Dehradun by a special train for Poone.—A. P.

THE TRAVANCORE
NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)
Statement of affairs as on 30th June, 1933.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
CAPITAL PAID UP	4,24,358	2	1	CASH IN HAND & WITH BANKERS AT CALL	5,47,267	6	2
RESERVE FUNDS	2,00,000	0	0	INVESTMENTS IN GOVT. SECURITIES AND FIXED DEPOSIT WITH OTHER BANKS	4,71,704	2	3
DEPOSITS	42,59,489	10	8	LANDS & BUILDINGS AT COST	1,74,379	15	11
CHIT FUND DEPOSITS	12,81,946	8	8	LOANS & ADVANCES	35,68,677	6	8
SUNDRIES	8,80,078	12	4	CHIT FUND ADVANCES	14,04,426	11	2
				SUNDRIES	8,79,417	7	7
TOTAL	70,45,873	1	9	TOTAL	70,45,873	1	9

Alleppey, 15-7-1933. K. C. EAPEN, B.A., Managing Director.

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CASTROL OIL CONCENTRATED 1⅓ gr.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1933

SAVE THE CONGRESS!

We have waited in vain for some adequate explanation from Mr. Aney or Mahatma Gandhi of their common decision to suspend all the Congress Committees in the country. Their action is fraught with consequesces so grave that the reasons for it ought to have been clearly set forth. The natural inference that can be drawn from Mr. Aney's statement itself is that the decision is meant to prevent Congress Committees from following secret methods. Now, both Gandhiji and Mr. Aney would be the first to admit that while many secret methods are demoralising and, therefore, to be shunned, there are some which may be necessary in the practical affairs of life and their own methods themselves, are full of secrecy. The alternative inference is that Congress organisations are being scrapped in order to leave a clear road for dictatorship.

OBVIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Whatever may be the reasons for putting the Congress Committees into a state of suspended animation at a most critical stage in the country's struggle for freedom, those responsible for the plan cannot but be aware of some of its almost certain consequences. Individual Civil Disobedience havisg been permitted, it may go on for a short time in accordance with Gandhiji's principles. But when he and the few who fully understand those principles are jailed, the movement is most likely to take an erratic course, each individual civil resister being his own leader and a law unto himself. A campaign on such lines can hardly do the country any good and it may do much harm. Is it expected or desired that the Congress in such circumstances should be prevented from stopping such a campaign as it has now stopped mass Civil Disobedience? Is Civil Disobedience a means to an end or is it an end in itself to be pursued at all cost?

CONGRESS MUST BE FREE.

We have no doubt whatever that we are expressing the view of most Congressmen when we urge that the Congress must remain alive and free to call off or repudiate any campaign as and when necessary. There is a mass of constructive work which the Congress can and should do. Government's restrictions on other activities are no justification for a few leaders to add to them. On the other hand, the Congress must have the ful freedom and capacity to condemn and, if possible, to stop the proposed campaign of individual Civil Disobedience. To take away all discretionary powers of the Congress Committees and at the same time to give a licence to individuals to break laws as they like is to invite a worse chaos than the one from which the Poona Conference was convened to rescue the country. It is also a most arbitrary decision as the resolution in favour of individual Civil Disobedience was summarily thrown out by the Conference by a large majority. It would be hard to quote a more flagrant instance of contempt for the will of the majority.

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE.

For reasons which we have but briefly suggested here and before, Mr. Aney's statement is open to serious constitutional and other objections. In view of its probable grave consequences its validity needs to be tested at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, if not by a special session of the whole Congress. In any case all those leaders who are prepared at any cost to maintain the integrity and the prestige of the Congress should arrange to meet together without any delay to consider the situation created by Mr. Aney's statement and that which will be created very soon by Gandhiji's lead in respect of individual Civil Disobedience. Suggestions are being made in several places to revive the old Swaraj Party and the old Home Rule Leagues. Whatever may the label of any new organisation that may have to be formed for the time being, its first concern must be to maintain intact the integrity of the Congress against all attacks from without or within.

Crown Of Ineptitude

What is described as "a happy ending of an exasperating situation", by one of our unthinking contemporaries, is marked by the settlement which is reported to have been arrived at in connection with the Lal Baug market dispute. Whether it will prove to be a final settlement remains to be seen, for we see no mention in the description of it which appears in the Press of the prime mischief-makers in this deplorable affair, having been satisfactorily disposed of; and the history of the dispute and previous attempts at settlement does not encourage us to believe that they will let the nutriment of communalist dissension be snatched from their hands so easily.

In any case, we cannot regard this settlement as a happy ending, to an affair which has reflected grave discredit on the authorities, both Municipal and Governmental, throughout. We are astounded to read that this settlement is "another proof of the keen watchfulness and supervision exercised by His Excellency." We can make allowances for these ebullitions of flunkeyism by journals which subsist and thrive on that profitable quality, but such a gross perversion of the truth cannot in the public interest be allowed to pass unnoticed. We have no desire to belittle the keen watchfulness and supervision of His Excellency on general grounds, but these qualities have been conspicuously absent so far as the Lal Baug dispute is concerned.

For a full year flagrant defiance of the law and executive authority has been carried on in the face of a supine Municipal executive, without the Governor or his Ministers, to all appearances, bothering their heads about the matter, and we do not suppose that they would have done so now, had Muslim leaders not gone to Poona and shaken up the Government with the intimation of the possible consequences of the outrageous resolution passed by the Corporation at the instigation of communalists, who make a business of fishing in troubled communal waters. If credit for this "happy ending" is to go to anyone, it should go to one or two level-headed members of the Corporation, like Mr. Karanjia, who immediately after the passing of the obnoxious resolution set about an attempt to nullify its effects.

We have yet to learn that the Government, after intervening under pressure in a matter that should have attracted their attention and provoked their action months ago, have expressed their disapproval in an appropriate way of the scandalous inertia of the Municipal, and Improvement Trust executives, to say nothing of the Police, when faced with a flagrant, continuing defiance of the law. All three, and especially the Municipal Commissioner, have set a precedent, which will no doubt, serve as a strong encouragement in the future to persons out to defy Municipal or other authority, whether for communal reasons or their own profit.

As for the "settlement" that has now, let as hope, brought an end to this scandal, it represents in any case a highly questionable method of disposing of a situation, which required to be treated with a strong hand. The proper solution, as we have said before, was for the Municipal Executive to take over the market and let it be managed by the Markets Superintendent with the advice and supervision of the Markets Committee

If the proprietors of the market and the Muslim members of the Corporation are content with this weak climax to their mood of stern resistance, it is their own look-out. But we must say very emphatically that in delegating this authority to a special committee of three members, both the Commissioner and the Corporation are abrogating their own authority at the bidding of communalist blackmailers. This is not a happy ending. It is the crown of ineptitude to an exhibition of supine cowardice and inertia on the part of public authority which, it is to be hoped, will never be repeated.

INDIA'S FUTURE MASTERS

At the dinner given by the Indian members of the I.C.S. and other Services there had to be a great deal of praise, of course, for Sir Samuel Hoare and his great achievements in the cause of India. At this rate he bids fair to be the greatest Secretary of State India ever had—a giant among pygmies bestriding this tiny peninsula, with a purposeful look. We have no objection to his returning the compliments of the Indian Services. They come very easily after a good dinner. But we must decline to believe that the process of Indianisation has been very much accelerated in recent years, looking to the demands of the country. No one need attach much importance to the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, which debarred none from holding a high office by reason of race and religion, since we see every day the mighty effort put forth by the Military and other departments to keep Indians religiously out of the Army and its allied departments, which are the special preserve of Europeans.

Even now there is not the slightest anxiety shown in Indianising the Army, for at the present rate it must take several centuries before it has an adequate number of Indian officers. But what is most outrageous in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is the expression of his desire to "free the Services from outside interference." What is this "outside interference?" Does he mean the Indian legislatures which give the Government supplies for the payment of the salaries of these Services and the people who pay the taxes? Does he want to constitute an "imperium in imperio" in India by putting the Services on a pedestal, away from the contamination of the common tax-payer or their representatives in the legislatures? It is an outrageous suggestion. What is the meaning of having a bureaucracy entirely irresponsible to the people of India, but only responsible to the representatives of their foreign masters? Does this show any anxiety to hand over responsibility to the people by which they will gradually have the full Dominion Status, to which the Aga Khan excitedly referred?

Of course, as far as Sir Samuel is concerned, he is more honest about his intention of handing over power to the people of India, for he admitted the other day that there was no real Dominion Status in the White Paper, though there were its seeds. Whatever it may be, we are going to have, not only the Army, the Reserve Bank, the C.I.D., and the Railway Board, but the whole white and brown bureaucracy as India's rulers in the future, responsible to none but themselves, free to help themselves to as much money as they like and do whatever they like.

WHAT PRINCES MUST REALISE

They Talk Of Loyalty To The King But Do Not Follow His Example

(From "A Deccani.")

The special attention of H. E. H. the Nizam and the Hyderabad intelligentsia should be drawn to the following observations made by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and N. C. Kelkar at the recent Bombay Conference of the subjects of Indian States, since, otherwise, due weight may not be attached to these statements, while reading the full texts of their addresses.

The first and the most important thing to be realised by all princes and their subjects is:—

"India is one and indivisible. The frontiers may divide Indians but their common heritage of culture and civilization is a sure shield against the forces of disintegration."

If our Princes had only realised this truth, they would never have talked of isolating themselves from the rest of India and of having direct relations with the British Crown. It is not too late to mend yet.

REAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The second point, that can never be over-emphasised is, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta puts it:—

"We lay it down as the starting point that the sovereignty of this country is vested in the people. That is a doctrine which cannot be challenged in these days. No doubt, this sovereign authority can be and has to be exercised through some constitutional machinery and the people of this country might as an act of their deliberate choice make either a king or a president as the fountain head of such delegated power; but the principle of the sovereignty of the people must be admitted without equivocation."

ASSURANCES TO PRINCES.

The above statement should always be followed by an open declaration and a solemn assurance that all Indians, whether th belong to Indian States or to British India are unanimously willing and anxious to recognise the present ruling dynasties of Indian States, provided the rulers concerned agree to play the role of Constitutional Heads of their respective Governments.

Such an assurance is very much called for, in view of the indiscreet statements that have been made by certain short-tempered people to the effect that the institution of Indian Princes—an institution that is a relic of our glorious past and, as such, should be preserved—should be wiped off totally.

Princes have their place in Indian polity. They are entitled to our respect and veneration. They become disgusting and get on our nerves only when they ally themselves with the enemies of India's freedom. Once they realise that they are rulers because we, the State subjects, have chosen them as such, they will surely learn to behave themselves as they should.

Our Princes talk of loyalty to His Majesty the King George. Why don't they, I wonder, do what King George does in his own country?

THE RIGHT IDEAL.

The third point that needs to be stressed at this juncture is that Federation must be made a reality. But before they enter it, the Princes must try and understand

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

MISLEADING.

At a reception given to the Aga Khan by the Indian members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it is gratifying to note the stress laid on the essential unity between the various Indian communities. The Aga Khan challenged anyone to point to any country in the world of the extent of India, where similar basic unity was seen.

But when he asked Indians to be guided by Sir Samuel Hoare, we must protest against the wrong lead he gives. He must know by this time that the whole country has condemned tre White Paper and it has hardly a friend in India.

Even the consultees condemned it in the beginning, before they were asked to proceed to England and act as assessors! If they see anything more in it now, it is their own business, but the country cannot be made responsible for such a change of vision.

We regret to learn that the Aga Khan believes that, if the country followed the White Paper policy it would surely "reach the full attributes of a Dominion."

Indians do not share this delusion.

THE RUINOUS RATIO.

It is difficult to understand the decision of the Punjab Governor in disallowing a resolution for the discussion of the exchange ratio, demanding at the same time that the country should revert to the old one of 1s. 4d.

We are aware that this is a question within the purview of the Central Government, but it is a question of vital importance to the whole country, regarding which the views of the Provincial Legislatures should be known.

The present ratio is artificial and unreal and has caused heavy losses to Indan merchants, and producers. When the ratio was first changed, our patriotic merchants like Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, declared they would never rest until the Government decision was upset, but they soon became reconciled to it.

The country has become apathetic too, for it never expects the Government to concede that they are wrong and are ruining Indian industries in the bargain.

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT.

President Roosevelt's speech inaugurating a nation-wide attack on unemployment is part of the scheme for a general drive against depression. He has already done much and success has met his efforts, beyond expectations.

A great deal of criticism has been levelled at him for incurring large loans, though as he said, they were not for hare-brained projects, but for sound business propositions.

But the most courageous step he has undertaken is to reduce unemployment by inducing employers to pay higher wages for lesser hours of work. The wonder is that a large number of employers agreed to the proposal.

Once this scheme for raising wages succeeds, there is bound to be more spending, meaning larger circulation of money.

The depression was not the result of over-production, but under-consumption. Everybody was denying himself, and credits were "frozen" as a result.

Perhaps, when the Indian Government are still busy tackling the question of breaking the back of the N. C. O. movement, it might be too great a demand on their intelligence and diligence to ask them to consider the question of Indian unemployment, but the public ought to make such a demand.

UNFAIR AND UNECONOMICAL.

We welcome the decision of some prominent citizens of Bombay to make one more effort to collect funds for the city hospitals. They will receive a good response from the people if Government follow a fair and economical policy in the management of hospitals.

It is neither fair nor economical to spend over Rs. three lakhs on the St. George's Hospital reserved for Europeans, when not even half the accommodation of 220 beds provided in the hospital is availed of and when Hindus and Muslims, who pay the taxes, are excluded from it on purely racial grounds.

Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, complains that Government were forced to close down as many as 382 beds in the Government hospitals in Bombay for want of funds.

Why should not Hindus and Muslims be admitted to the St. George's hospital if Government refuse to accept the Thomas Committee's recommendation to close down the hospital itself?

Readers' Views

CONGRESS MUST LIVE

From Jamaluddin, A Congressman.

Congress Committees are to be ceased. Why. Because, the Congress-Willingdons want it. But the country is tired of all Willingdons, be they Swadeshi or Videshi and the sooner they mend their ways the better, or they will surely bring in chaos and anarchy. When there is none to lead, to guide, turmoils and topsy-turvydom must follow.

Cessation of Congress means cessation of all political life—a disgraceful surrender. If Congress dies, India dies. But it must live. It has weathered many storms. It must withstand political hurricanes. Let, therefore, all those who are opposed to the present regime, to the unbridled autocracy, stir up, shake off their lethargy and come out in the open field to fight out the Congress leadership which is responsible for all this degradation. No more inferiority complex. It is the nobodies of the world that bring about its catastrophic changes. Will Congressmen wake up in time?

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT ALWAR ?

From B. F. Bharucha.

Verily, we are living in strange times and in sad environments.

Hardly had Reuter told us just a week ago, that the Maharaja of Alwar was about to place his case before the Imperial Government, then the Associated Press now informs us, that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, M.L.A. and four others have issued a statement of thirty pages re: the Alwar State and its Muslim Subjects"! They have depicted the Maharaja as outwardly pro-Muslim, and inwardly and effectively anti-Muslim; and this led to the Meos trouble in the State!

If that was so, how do Dr Ziauddin & Co. account for the two outbreaks by the Meos after British Officers were in charge of the State; and even after the Maharaja left the State?

IRENE SMITH

From A Doctor

I have been very closely following the correspondence that has appeared in your Paper regarding the case of the unfortunate "Anglo-Indian" girl Miss Irene Smith, and I shall be glad if you will publish this letter of mine in your next issue.

From personal observations in the streets of Bombay, it appears to me, as opined by "Wilner", that a great injustice has been done to this young lady for want of a good defence. Soldiers are after all soldiers, and it's a dangerous precedent to punish a lady on one-sided evidence.

If any one of your numerous readers or some Association would take up this case on behalf of this young lady, who is totally unknown to me, I shall be pleased to contribute handsomely towards her legal expenses. I enclose my card for your private information.

NEED FOR RADIUM INSTITUTE

From S. L. Silam.

It is time public interest were aroused in the importance and the necessity of a Radium Institute in the city of Bombay. It is a well-known fact that Bombay, the 'Urbs Frima in Indis' is behind the other well-known cities in India in point of Medical relief.

It is scandalous that all people rich and poor of the city have to go to a far distant city like Patna for Radium treatment. The Bombay Municipal Corporation is doing its best in the matter of medical relief so far as its funds permit. But may I suggest through your columns to the Corporators and the philanthropic public of the city of Bombay that this long felt want could be easily remedied.

The K. E. M. Hospital of the Municipal Corporation is maintaining an Eye Department of about 35 beds at an annual expence of Rs. 25 to 30 thousands. I think this expenditure is superfluous when just opposite to this Hospital there is another well equipped and conducted Eye Hospital having more than sixty beds, and doing the same relief work in Eye disease for the last twenty years. This is evidently duplication of expenses.

The same amount could be better utilised for maintaining 35 beds for Radium treatment, without any extra cost of maintainance to the Corporation. Out of the non-recurring expenditure of about 2 lakhs, the cost necessary for the building could be saved also, inasmuch as this hospital is having a spacious and uptodate fitted building of its own. The Corporation will have to spend for the purchase of Radium and its emanation apparatus only, funds for which could be easily secured from the patriotic and philanthrophic persons in the city of Bombay.

GOAN EMIGRANTS' FUND TRIO

From S. S. Kenkre.

It is interesting, if rather distressing to note the part played by Messrs. A. L. Colaco, A. C. Fernandes, and L. J. Siquera. The first two are the office-bearers and the last a member of the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee. Either ignoring or glossing over the main issue 'The Protest against the Colonial Policy", these three wise men have their target in the Goan Union. Fortunately they have not so far dubbed the Union, as disloyal. They have thought fit to make all sorts of allegations against the Union, the office-bearers and the Central Council.

Yet we know these three apostles of Government perfectly well. They have no fixed principles and can speak with two voices. Mr. Fernandes, for example, who is the Professor of Economics of St. Xavier's and Davar's College, the Secretary of the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee and the present "Atropos" of the "Anglo-Lusitano," writes thereln under "Random Jottings":

"The situation is likely to deteriorate further, if no attempts are made to lodge an effective protest against the Colonial Policy aimed at suppression of some of the legitimate rights of Goans. The dictators have torn to shreds the liberal traditions of the nation at a time when, and in a place in whose neighbourhood, an intense trouble is being waged for self-realisation and for assertion of individual and national rights."

"In the glowing account of Portuguese Colonial action Dr. Monteiro (the Colonial Minister) forgot India. Why? Probably because he thinks India is a bit of Angola, Zulus and Goans being in an administrative sense, mere twins. The unitary conception of Colonial Administration is likely to prove fatal both to Portuguese prestige and Colonial interests. It is against this conception that India has to fight!"

"All agitation, therefore, is to be concentrated on the removal of this mistake of Dr. Monteiro."

From his recent antics, how is one to judge the attitude of Prof. Fernandes and the other two? Will the Portuguese Consul-General, Dr. Alves, see the veiled part of the Honorary Secretary? Will the Commissioner of Police be pleased to note the integrity of Prof. Fernandes, who has so many things now to say to exonerate himself? He does not even hesitate to throw the responsibility on the Consul-General for Portugal, Dr. Alves for the ban.

Mr. A. L. Colaco, L.C.E., admits that he had gone to the Police Commissioner in his individual capacity. Mr. Fernandes says that he was called for, by the Commissioner of Police. As for Mr. Siqueira, we know he got his representation to the Commissioner of Police typed in the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union Office.

The public are now well posted with the unworthy tactics of this eminent trio of the Emigration Fud Committee, and yet Mr. A. L. Colaco, their spokesman in his interview in the "Chronicle" of the 26th ultimo states; "It will thus be seen who are exploiting the masses whether the Members of the Emigration Fund Committee who are sacrificing their time and energy in serving the community, or others whose patriotic work consists in misrepresenting facts and maligning people who are doing their best for the Community!".

Will they now deny that they have been largely instrumental in misrepresenting to the Police Commissioner the real facts? Who are the opponents of such a good cause, if not these people who persuaded the Police Commissioner with the story of the breach of peace? Are they not aware that the Governor-General of Portuguese India, General Craveiro Lopes himself, put in a bold defence at the Imperial Conference at Lisbon on behalf of Portuguese Indian citizens, whose susceptibilities he emphasised, were offended? Why should there have been then an objection for a Constitutional protest from the Goans against the Colonial Act?

I cannot conclude without asking whether these tendencies are the outcome of the appointment of the Emigrants' Fund Committee with a fund of Rs. 30,000 contributed by the two charitable institutions in Goa, which are flooding British India with their lottery tickets and the same tendencies are likely to be accentuated rather than removed if the balance of Rs 40,000 comes from the Goa Government.

LONDON LETTER

FASCIST RULE FOR INDIA!

What Will Be Effect Of Safeguards And Governor's Powers?

BRITAIN REAPING OTTAWA WHIRLWIND

U. S. Refuses To Be Drawn Into Trap Laid At World Economic Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

July, 15.

This wek, the public stage has been occupied mainly by two events, namely, the crowning failure of the World Economic Conference and the meeting of the Congressmen in Poona. Neither the failure of the Conference nor the news of abandonment of the Civil Disobedience campaign in India is causing any genuine surprise for shrewd politicians and economists who have no hopes of any tangible success to come from the methods adopted by both the organisations.

Writing about the World Economic Conference in the "Evening Standard", a humorous author pointed out during the week that the Conference ought to have been styled from the very beginning as a conference for shutting out international trade insteed of pretending to ease and increase it.

The writer pointed out that according to the prevalent fever of watertight nationalism Britain should have miles of overheated glassshouses to grow her own bananas and thereby claim to be the world's benefactor in remedying world depression.

What is known as the fight between the dollar and the pound excites national feelings amongst the masses without its real significance being understood. The old weapen of tariffs helps a nation to shut out other peoples trade for its own country, but such a tariff system does not help a country in driving out a rival country's trade from another country. In order to achieve this object Britain devised two new cunning instruments. One was the Ottawa Conference, which under the benevolent name of Empire unity was really intended to prevent one fifth of the human race from using any but the British goods at the unrestricted prices demanded by British manufacturers.

The second instrument was the sudden abandonment of the Gold Standard. The attack upon Ireland and the complete embargo on Russian trade were merely additional incidental issues tried as an experiment.

OTTAWA WASH-OUT.

These new weapons, however, had a temporary and relative value without any permanent economic soundness as a foundation. The Ottawa trade agreement sounds magnificent, and it may be imposed with cruel severity upon a helpless country like India but it cannot work with ease in the most powerful section of the Empire capitalists. It had been Britain's pride in the past century that her capitalists had gigantic investments in foreign countries. These investments would cease to produce profits if certain lines of trade with Britain or with British colonies was abruptly stopped.

Thus the Ottawa agreements are at present being attacked by British financiers and investors either openly or by a private run upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade. The poor Cabinet Ministers dare not introduce indiscriminate duties according to their pledges at the general election when other powerful capitalists threaten to engage in retaliation in another direction.

Thus, after the first spell of Empire enthusiasm has died out, disappointment is now awaiting the authors of the Ottawa Treaty and instead of creating a watertight economic Empire. British Ministers are busy begging foreign countries to make new favourable trade agreements. Even the much hated Russia has been brought in and the influence of the Pope is being harnessed to see if De Valera might be induced to make economic peace with Britain.

SUFFOCATED!

It is being realised that foreign trade had been for a century the breath of Britain's nostrils, and she is now feeling suffocated at the very beginning of the choking operation of th Ottawa Conspiracy. The law of relativity has been found more powerful than the imagination of selfish politicians. At the Economic Conference an international tariff truce was proclaimed very loudly and we all believed that there was at least a temporary tariff truce.

Economists, however, have observed that all important parties to the tariff truce have preserved for themselves numerous reservations that could destroy all the effects of the truce itself. For instance, just this week, the French Chamber has empowered the French Government to raise certain duties as high as 150 per cent in order to shut out goods of those countries whose currencies have gone off the Gold Standard, by which, of course, Britain will be the greatest sufferer.

DOLLAR VS. POUND

The abandonment of the Gold Standard was also a flash in the pan. By throwing away the Gold Standard Britain commanded a relative advantage over her rivals in securing foreign orders. After watching her progress, America has followed suit. It is obvious that both these countries have not the slightest justification to go off Gold from a monetary point of view as both of them have far more than the abundant quantities of raw gold in comparison to their paper circulation. However, Britain thought that of all the great manufacturing nations of the world, if she alone went off the Gold, her pound would become so cheap in comparison that her manufactured goods would appear to the foreigners to be 20 to 40 per cent cheaper than American or German goods and thus she would be able to shut out the goods of her rivals from the markets of other nations after shutting them out from British territory under Ottawa Agreements.

Unfortunately, this temporary advantage is now disappearing. America has not only gone off Gold but has, as a matter of fact, gone beyond it with a policy of inflation which might make the dollar cheaper even than what it was prior to Britain's going off Gold. Britain, therefore, tried a diplomatic stroke by using the Economic Conference to bring pressure upon America to stabilise the dollar at 4.20 dollars to the pound. The shrew Americans stoutly declined to walk into such a trap and to-day the dollar is already near 4.80 to the pound. Naturally with a five dollar pound very many trades will be diverted from Britain to America.

BATTLE OF MARKETS.

Thus in the midst of the Economic Conference, the two nations have added another international currency war. Other gold countries especially their powerful leader France must also join this new war. They are doing it by a method of opposition to the countries who abandoned the Gold Standard. As the currencies of Britain and America become cheaper, the gold countries will increase their tariff duties higher and higher to prevent dumping from Britain, America or Japan. The Gold countries will also adopt a method of "raiding" the currencies and the industrial stock exchanges of non-gold countries.

Under the leadership of France, the gold countries will employ gold bullion with which to keep on buying the pound and the dollar at low rates so as to produce a rise in the market value of the two currencies. They will also keep on buying large number of industrial shares of important companies for foreigners inside great national industris. What appears to an outsider as prosperity and brisk business in Wall Street or in Throgmotan Street is, it must be remembered, not a healthy demand by the people for these shares, but it is a raid upon the shares by the foreigners who can pick them up with their Gold Standard behind their back.

In this manner, several of these shares are at present rising in value to prevent foreigners from taking them away without any real rise of orders or demands in any particular industry. By such manipulations, the currency war will go on between the rival countries till they are all tired of attacks and counter attacks which produce a great fluctuations and unsettlements in finance and industrial market.

The Economic Conference therefore remains a farce and to divert attention Britain now wants to discuss "other methods of revising world trade" without even knowing what they may be. France on her part wants to discuss what each country must do by operating relief works in their own countries to help their unemployed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian affairs have also reached a state of relaxation from that of high tension. Gandhiji and his colleagues have been credited with inventing all kinds of fantastic formulaes, but the average politician in this country is convinced, I should say a hundred per cent, that India has abandoned a great fight. The imperialist enemies of India have already started on their campaign to exact greater and greater concessions from India. The suggested plan of Gandhiji to encourage individual civil disobedience is, I am afraid, laughed at as a woefully childish stage performance that will cut no ice against imperialist policy.

As one of the critics points out in to-days' paper, individual civil disobedience will have no more effect upon an imperialist country than individual terrorism. The writer emphasises the fact that individual terrorism though entirely ineffective as a national weapon creates at least a certain amount of personal anxiety amongst individuals who are intimidated by personal injuries or attacks. But individual civil disobedience will only become an object of derision. A prominent British India delegate to the Joint Select Committee pointed out to me that just as individual fasts do not worry the foreign rulers, so would individual civil disobedience be regarded as ridiculous exhibition by those persons who want to secure for themselves a false political glory without really meaning to fight for their country's freedom.

FASCIST RULE!

In Government circles India's "defeat" is now regarded as absolutely certain was the final seal upon it will be placed by the Congress leaders at Poona. The result is inevitable and I fear the National Congress will no longer get even what it might have got at the end of the first Round Table Conference. Evidence led before the Joint Committee during the week makes it perfectly clear that there will be no real central government with part authority in popular hands. The magniloquent promise of responsibility at the centre is almost vanishing in thin air. And even in the provincial administration, there is the prospect vide Sir Samuel Hoare's evidence on Wednesday last, of heavy curtailment of the people's rights and the governors of the provinces will also have at their disposal despotic powers far higher than Hitler is enjoying. The control of police, "law and order" will all be in the absolute power of the foreign rulers.

It looks as if India too will have her period of a Fascist rule.

Karachi:—The Australian Airman, Mr. James Woods, who had been delayed here awaiting a permit to fly over Persia, left at 7/20 on Wednesday morning for Jask. —A. P.

DR. KATJU ARGUES

Reads Passages From Communist Party Constitution

MEERUT CASE APPEAL

"No Proof Of Agreed Course Of Action Leading To Revolution"

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

Resuming arguments to-day Dr. Katju read passages from the judgment of the Sessions Judge, containing the constitution of the communist party.

When counsel read item one of the programme which stressed the necessity of revolution Justice Young remarked that it was not an innocent aim.

Dr. Katju said that if five persons sat down holding the opinion that a republic should be established in British India and proposed that one be deputed to draw up a scheme or plan of action but before anything was done, police came down and started the prosecution, would persons be guilty under section 121 A? Would that by itself be an offence under that section? If so, the matter assumes another complexion. It is not merely contemplation but it must be an agreed course of illegal actions.

Counsel did not mean that they must be guilty of any overt act but there should be an agreed course of illegal actions Wanting a republic is nothing more than an intellectual agreement and it was not sufficient evidence.

On the evidence, counsel submitted that there was no proof of an agreed course of action leading to revolution.—A P.

ONE OF MAKERS OF MODERN BENGAL

Matunga People Mourn Mr. Sen Gupta's Demise

The Matunga People's Association held a meeting at Laxmi Cottage on Tuesday night, Mr. B. N. Meisheri presiding, to mourn the sad demise of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta at Ranchi on Sunday. Mr. B. N. Meisheri presided.

The president, in his speech, paid a glowing tribute to the great sacrifices made by Mr. Sen Gupta. His death was a loss not only to Benal but to the whole of India.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved the condolence resolution. He said he knew Mr. Sen Gupta when he came to Bombay in connection with the Bawla murder trial. He had then talks with Mr. Sen Gupta which eventually led to the meeting of Mr. Das and Mrs. Besant, which in turn led to the formation of the Nehru Committee. The Nehru Committee accepted most of the conclusions of the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Mr. Sen Gupta, was one of those leaders who clearly saw the necessity for unity among their own ranks. The speaker had seen Mr. Sen Gupta subsequently and had known him to be quite independent though he joined the civil disobedience movement. He played a leading part in the politics of Bengal and he was one of the makers of Modern Bengal. Had he lived longer Mr. Sen Gupta would have given a proper lead to the younger generation of the country.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and Mr. Acharya also spoke.

MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR AND H. D. RAJA ARRESTED

Secretary Of Trade Union Congress & President Of Free Thinkers' Association Remanded To Custody Pending Further Enquiries

MADRAS, July 26.

The City Police arrested Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress and Mr. H. D. Raja, President, Free-Thinkers Association, at their residences late last night.

They have been remanded to Police custody pending further inquiries. One more person has been brought down from Bezwada under arrest.

FIRE ARMS SEIZED.

It is understood that searches in Nellore which were made yesterday and the day before resulted in the seizure of some fire arms and ammunition.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK BENGAL GOVERNOR'S TRAIN FAILS

Bomb Explodes On Railway Track Without Causing Damage

CALCUTTA, July 26

Information has reached here that an ineffective attempt to wreck the Governor of Bengal's train, while coming from Faridpur to Calcutta, was made last night at a wayside station, about 135 miles from Calcutta.

It is reported that when the pilot engine proceeding the Governor's train was entering the station a bomb exploded on the track, but without causing any damage.

His Excellency's train passed the spot safely arriving in Calcutta at the scheduled time.—A. P.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

A later A. P. Message states:—"The Calcutta message issued earlier about alleged ineffective attempt to wreck Governor of Bengal's train should be attributed to "Statesman." An official report has not yet been received."

"MISCHIEVOUS PRANK"

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Inquiries made by the Associated Press at Government House, show that the authorities there are not disposed to take the reported incident in connection with the Governor's train at all seriously.

The results of police investigation have not yet been received, but it is understood that no damage of any kind has been done.

The view taken at Government House is that the affair should be regarded as nothing more than a mischievous prank.—A.P.

An attempt to wreck the train carrying Sir John Anderson, the Bengal Governor, is alleged to have been made on Tuesday night at a wayside station 135 miles from Calcutta. The "bomb" exploded a little before the train's arrival but no injury was caused to anybody.

"I HAVE ALWAYS WORKED FOR PEACE"

Shaukat Ali Recalls Peace Committee Meeting & Denies "Free Press" Journal's Allegations In Defamation Case

I do admit having used the words "the whole proceedings of the Peace Committee are a farce" but I deny having used the words "Peace! Peace!! I shall go out and see what I can do" said Mr. Shaukat Ali at the resumed hearing on Wednesday of the case in which Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" are charged with defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

"BLOODSTAINED KNIVES"

Continuing his examination-in-chief Maulana Shaukat Ali stated that on the 19th May the "Free Press Journal" published an article containing a report about the Khilafat Volunteers. The reference was to the finding of bloodstained knives in a Khilafat Van. These stories, he stated, were not true. On May 22 in a leading Article under the heading "In all humility" a reference was made to the article about the Khilafat Volunteers and a very halting apology was given to the Muslim Leaders.

Magistrate:—The Editor, here apologises for the publication of the report?

Maulana Shaukat Ali:—Yes, but not to me.

Magistrate:—But you are one of the leaders!

Maulana Shaukat Ali:—Yes, but I have been personally attacked. My name has been mentioned, but in the apology my name has been omitted.

Mr. Noori:—The apology was published three days after the contradiction sent to the Press. All the other newspapers contradicted the report the very next day.

The articles complained of were then tendered as exhibits.

On May 20, witness stated the "Free Press Journal" published a letter under the heading "Big Brother beyond repair." The letter was signed by Abdur Rehman Mitha.

Mr. Noori:—Why do they call you "Big Brother"?

Witness:—The late Mr. Mohamed Ali was my younger brother and I was the elder. We were both big in size and therefore I was generally referred to as the "Big Brother."

HOSTILE HINDU SECTION

Referring to the first Peace Committee meeting held at the Corporation in the Mayor's Room, Maulana Shaukat Ali stated that when he went into the Room to attend the meeting his attention was drawn to the publication of a report regarding the finding of Bloodstained knives in a Khilafat Van. He stated that he noticed the Hindu Section were hostile to him. He therefore wanted to make a statement and with the permission of the Chairman, in spite of the protest rased by Mr. Lalji Naranji that he should not be allowed to speak, the Maulana told the committee that the report published was entirely false. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas then made a statement, continued the witness, after which the witness wanted to make another statement. But Mr. Tairsee and others objected. The witness thereupon left the meeting and he admitted having stated that the whole proceeding was a farce and as he walked out he damned the Peace Committee. The witness denied that he had used the words "Peace!! Peace"!! "I shall see what I can do."

"ALWAYS WORKED FOR PEACE"

"I have always worked for peace" stated the Maulana as his examination-in-chief came to a close after the exhibits were tendered.

Mr. S. Noori Bar-at-law of Ahmedabad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. Solicitors appeared for Mr. Shaukat Ali.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Messrs. Dhaptary, Ferreira and Divan appeared for the accused.

WHAT PRINCES MUST REALISE

(Continued from page 6)

its full implications and, what is more important, they should take their subjects into their confidence, trust them, consult them and then make bargains.

Mr. Kelkar was very sympathetic and just, when he said:—

"I appreciate the fears of the Princes who are approaching the idea of Federation with apparent fears and misgivings. But I can say broadly about the problem that when we think and talk about the ideal of Federation, we are in a right avenue of research."

One thing has to be expressly guarded against, and that is that the Princes should never consent to become the tools of British vested interests in the Federal Legislatures. In this connection, I specially commend the following portion of Mr. Kelkar's address to His Exalted Highness:—

EUROPEAN MINISTERS FOR STATES.

"Side by side with the development of the Federation idea, a noticeable change is coming in the personnel of the Ministries of Indian States. Indian Ministers are being silently replaced by Europeans.

"Wherever the British Government thought it necessary to intervene in the administration of States, it was also thought necessary to make the intervention effective by the appointment of European Officers, Civil or Military to take charge of the key departments of administration in those States.

"The phenomenon has a two-fold aspect. These appointments cut across the plausible claim so far made that the Indianisation part of the Swarajya idea at least was secured in the Indian States, because their the officers right up to the top were Indians. This claim is no longer valid."

ITALIAN ARMADA'S RETURN FLIGHT

General Balbo Thanks President Roosevelt

(Special Cable.)

ROCKLAND (Maine), July 25.

One of General Balbo's 'planes landed at 19-00 B.S.T. owing to minor engine trouble when the remainder of the armada was reported over Vinalhaven Island, fifteen miles seawards.

General Balbo sent a message to President Roosevelt when crossing the Canadian border thanking him for the many unmistakable signs of friendship and regard.

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No New University For Maharashtra?

Advocates Represent Only A Section Of Public Opinion : Official Version Of Poona Educational Conference Debate

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Hon Minister for Education received on April 3rd last a deputation led by Mr. M. R. Jayakar which asked Government to undertake early legislation for the establishment of a University at Poona with jurisdiction over all the Marathi speaking parts of the Presidency except Bombay city.

The proposal involved far-reaching issues which included the future position of the University of Bombay and the question whether some form of relief was required by it. Government considered therefore that it was advisable, before determining their policy, to convene a conference to which all heads of colleges affiliated to the University, representatives of the interests of the Bombay University, head masters of selected high schools, ex-Ministers of Education, certain heads of departments and educational officers of Government, and representatives of special interests, e.g. the Backward Classes were invited. The Conference, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor and presided over by the Hon. Minister for Education, was held at Poona on July 7th and 8th.

The following note summarises the trend of the debate.

MOFFUSIL INTERESTS NEGLECTED?

The question whether the Bombay University is at present overburdened and should be relieved of some part of its functions was fully discussed. It was pointed out that the University was not paying sufficient attention to post-graduate teaching and research and that in this respect it was neglecting the interests of the mofussil from which it derives most of its revenue.

COSMOPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

The opponents of these views held that the defects indicated could be remedied by the University itself within its present constitution without any fundamental change.

The balance of opinion appeared to be in favour of giving the Bombay University an opportunity of remedying the defects that had been pointed out before the alternative of creating another University within the Presidency is seriously considered.

ARE THEY DESIRABLE?

In the course of the debate, special attention was devoted to the general question whether the establishment of regional universities was a desirable policy. Those in favour of such universities pointed out that the use of English as a medium is a handicap to students and that local universities, by developing the use of the vernaculars, might be of great educational value and would have more freedom generally to work out their own educational conceptions. The Presidency is not a natural unit but is the result of a slow and gradual process of growth. Local areas should not therefore be debarred from developing teaching and research in special subjects to which they attach importance.

POONA'S CLAIMS.

Poona is a vigorous intellectual and educational centre and is justified in its claim to be the seat of a university. Such decentralisation is not inconsistent with an over-riding unity in the general educational policy. The special culture, which a regional university would promote, will permeate the whole area and gradually influence the standards of all classes of society. The formation of new universities is contemplated in the Bombay University Act. If Government will declare their acceptance of the policy, the advocates of a regional university for Maharashtra believe that the idea will appeal to the imagination of the public and that it will be possible to raise the necessary funds.

FAR FROM UNANIMOUS.

The opponents of the idea pointed out that the advocates of the new university for Maharashtra represent only a section of public opinion which is far from unanimous. Fears were expressed that the control of a university in Maharashtra might fall into the hands of a single community. Primary and secondary education have a prior claim on the funds of Government and therefore no assistance can be expected from Government. The experience of the Andhra University is an argument against regional universities. Regionalism, if applied to the recruitment of teachers or the admission of students, is the negation of the idea of a University. It is doubtful if all the existing colleges in Maharashtra would desire to transfer their affiliation from the University of Bombay to the new university. Politically the new university may have a disruptive effect on the Presidency.

AGAINST REGIONALISM.

The balance of opinion on the whole was against the formation of regional universities with powers of affiliation over external colleges. A considerable body of opinion however was in favour of unitary and possibly residential universities where conditions are favourable and where adequate finance is forthcoming. As this type of university did not strictly fall within the scope of the agenda this alternative proposal was not fully discussed.

C. D. PRISONERS IN JAILS

June Returns Show Decline In All Provinces

SIMLA, July 26.

An official statement giving the total number of persons convicted either under the ordinary law or central and provincial acts which replaced Ordinance 10 of 1932 and who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement at the end of June 1933, shows a decline for British India as a whole of 2229, as compared with the previous month.

The total at the end of June was 6,915 as against 9,144 at the end of May. Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Bengal and Madras show decreases of 340, 492, 934, 163 and 117 respectively, while the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi show decreases of 27, 30, 17, 99 and 9 respectively.

At the end of June, there were 1239 women in jails.

The corresponding figures for June 1932 show that the total of prisoners is less by 22,672 (about 76 per cent) than it was at the end of the corresponding month of June of the previous year, the total for that month having been 29,587.—A. P.

PRINCE OXENDON WINS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 26

The Goodwood Stakes run at Goodwood to-day over a distance of two miles three furlongs resulted as follows:—

Prince Oxendon	1
Loose Strife	2
Guiscard	3

Nineteen ran. Winner won by three-quarters of a length and one length separated the Second and the Third.

ARMS THEFT IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 26.

The Lahore police are investigating a mysterious theft committed last night at Gowaliandi (Lahore) in which articles stolen were a revolver, 25 cartridges and Rs. 5,000 in currency notes.

The house was occupied by Sardar Surinder Singh of Manawal, District Shelkhupura and his sick father, whom the former had brought to Lahore for treatment. No one, including a servant who was sleeping in the courtyard was disturbed, although everything in the house was turned topsy turvy and the carefully deposited arms stolen.—A. P.

NO SECESSION AFTER FEDERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

proposal, and hoped that Sir Samuel would consider how difficulties might be overcome.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION.

Sir N. N. Sircar also supported Sir T. B. Sapru, but Sir A. P. Patro demurred, while Chaudhry Zaffrulla declared that Moslems were unanimous in opposing it.

Sir T. B. Sapru urged that the opinion of Judges on this should be obtained.

Sir Samuel promised to take note of the suggestion, but pointed out that Government's proposals were based on the accumulation of information from India, including the views of many High Court Judges.

Sir T. B. Sapru before the close stated that as he was leaving immediately, he would be submitting a comprehensive memorandum on all points to which the Select Committee had devoted its attention.

Mr. Shantaram, of the Prabhat Cinetone, Kolhapur, who is proceeding to Berlin to-day with their latest film "Sairandhree," an all Technicolour picture for the execution of the colouring of the Film. There is no machinery in India for this.

NEW SILVER AGREEMENT

Cartel Wholly Inadequate, Says U. S. Magnate

Salt Lake City, July 26.

Commenting on the new Silver Agreement, Mr. Montferry, President of the American Silver Producers' Association, said that it was inconceivable that their delegates could be induced to agree to any plan thereof failing to recognise silver as primary money.

"Nothing short would meet with the approval of the Congress. A mere cartel, treating silver as a commodity only, was wholly inadequate althorgh as a preliminary step it might perhaps be helpful", he declared.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN JUDGE CONDONES MURDER

"International Information" (published by the Labour and Socialist International) quotes the following from an article in the "Deutshe Juristenzeitung" ("German Lawyers' Gazette") by a presiding State judge, Dr. Dietrich-Hechingen, in which he defends the right of his Nazi comrades to kill their political opponents by the following theoretical arguments:—

"I order to achieve the national objective all sorts of activities may be necessary. Physical violence, deprevation of liberty and homicide are the most obvious cases of the kind of tactics which we have to consider. No one has ever supposed that a soldier in the field who as part of his military duty commits acts of physical violence, homicide, damage to property, and other acts that are normally criminal is liable to punishment. What applies in the case of war against a foreign enemy must also be made to apply to the enemy within our frontiers, A judge who has the courage to interpret the law freely can find a way on these lines, to get over any difficulty.

This doctrine, incidentally, is in conformity with the ancient German ways. Among our primitive forefathers the enemy within the gates was an object of contempt and lost all right to honour, legal consideration, and freedom from molestation. He became an outlaw, and any member of the community could kill him publicly so long as he was not in sanctuary. The complete extirpation of the enemy within the gates is necessary for the restoration of German honour.

The German criminal court judge can play his part in this work by giving a broad interpretation to the provisions of the penal code In the ciurse of the impending renovation of the criminal law this matter will certainly be placed on a proper legal basis. This fact is to be welcomed, as all kinds of uncertainties will thus be put an end to and timid spirits will be relieved of the duty of interpreting the law loosely."

BLOW TO GERMANY'S REPUTATION.

The Social Democratic weekly, published in Carlsbad, the "Neuer Vorwarts" comments on this article as follows:—

"No atrocity propaganda could do more harm to Germany's reputation in the world than this avowal of a German judge. The world already knew that there were brutes in Germany who derived pleasure from beating an innocent man to death, nor can the fact be concealed that these brutes go unpunished and even enjoy the special favour of their superiors. But that in addition to all this there should exist German judges, learned lawyers, who produce scientific arguments from "ancient German law" in favour of letting such bestialities go unpunished would perhaps not have been thought possible."

Press Views

Hands Off Congress

Another point is that all Congress organisations will be scrapped, because they can function only secretly and such methods are to be tabooed. We cannot help characterising this as suicidal and we shall not be a party to such national suicide. We have all along been pleading for the revival of the Congress organisations in their completest strength, so that they may function thoroughly for the benefit of the people and the winning of Swaraj. If Mr. Aney should pass this edict of suicide, we cannot but class him along with Lord Willingdon. The purpose of both seems to be the same, namely, the rooting out of Congress organisations, though for different reasons. We will condemn Mr. Aney as one lacking in statesmanship and imagination, if he should do such a thing. Mr. Aney cannot but know that during the last one and half years, Congress organisations have ceased to exist, so much so that the people feel that the Congress is not alive. And if to-day, after the suspension of the mass civil disobedience movement Mr. Aney bans Congress organisations, he will be killing national life. No terms are too strong to condemn such a move.—"New Orissa."

"Imperious Imperialism

The prospect of peace between India and Britain is as distant as ever. Mahatma Gandhi's generous gesture has been coldshouldered by Simla and treated with contempt by Whitehall. The courageous move of the Congress leaders has been responded to with characteristic arrogance by the Secretary of State for India who has also indulged in a good deal of sabre-rattling on the floor of the House of Commons on Monday. The Viceroy's reply to Mahatmaji's earnest endeavour for an honourable settlement is a study in the art of imperious imperialism that was once Rome's. They want not peace—real and lasting peace-with India, but abject surrender of the nation through the great and glorious Indian National Congress which is enshrined in the heart of every Indian worth his salt. Well, they are not going to have it; that is certain.—"Rangoon Mail."

Deplorable Decision

The Congress is a national institution existing for the purpose of achieving great national purposes. Civil disobedience is but a means of securing some of those objects and it was never considered to be an end in itself. Such being the case, the suspension of all Congress organisations appears to us to be a profound mistake calculated to hamper those great constructive activities for which the Congress stands. Mr. Aney himself, it is clear, is keen that Congressmen should carry on individually and corporately such constructive activities of the Congress for which they might be fitted. Yet they are denied the use of the machinery which is essential to enable them to function effectively This is a position which many Congressmen will deeply deplore and not a few will, like Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, find difficult to acquiesce in.—"Hindu."

Is It Democratic ?

In the course of an interview with the A. P. I. Mr. Aney, Acting President of the Congress, stated that "the statement he was about to issue embodied the unanimous opinions of all members, includig those of the Working Committee, who met at Parnakuti on the 15th and 16th July to discuss the views expressed by a majority of members at the informal Conference at Poona." Now that there is no longer any occasion for maintaining secrecy, we hope Mr. Aney will make it clear in his statement whether the "unanimous opinions" of those who discussed the matter at Parnakuti on the 15th and 16th July are in this matter the same as "the views expressed by a majority of members at the Poona Conference." If newspaper reports are to be believed they certainly are not. According to those reports the Conference definitely voted down a proposal for the substitution of individual for mass civil disobedience. And yet we have it on the authority of the Mahatma that the basis of Mr. Aney's forthcoming statement will be the dropping of mass civil disobedience for the present and the resumption of indivlidual civil disobedience. Is it in accordance with democratic usage for the leaders of a movement to overrule on their own authority the decision of a majority of a conference convened by themselves?—"Tribune."

Pt. Ayodhya Prasad, Vedic research scholar Minister of Arya Samaj, Bombay and Calcutta, and representative of the Indian Aryan League, sailing on Thursday for the World Fellowship of Faiths, Chicago.

GOOD WILL LACKING

C. P. Council Spends Whole Day Discussing White Paper Proposals

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 28.

The Central Provinces Council spent the whole day in discussing the White Paper. After question time, the Hon. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, formally moved that proposals for the Indian constitutional reform contained in the White Paper be taken into consideration and urged the members to discuss proposals with restraint and dignity.

After some discussion, the President decided that out of 5 amendments tabled by members, one standing in the name of Mr. Choubal (Amraoti) should be taken up, since it was the most comprehensive of all.

INADEQUATE.

Mr. Choubal then moved his amendment consisting of 24 clauses, expressing the considered opinion of the Council that the White Paper proposals are inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing and have created a deep distrust in millions of His Majesty's subjects as to the motives of the British Government and Indian Government, and unless they were substantially modified in directions suggested, it will not be possible to ensure the willing cooperation of all sections of His Majesty's subjects and restore peace and contentment in the country.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Choubal said the strongest political force in India is Congress nationalism, and it is this force which the Government are not prepared to recognise, but in their wisdom are out to kill.

Continuing Mr. Choubal said that the Governor armed with special powers and responsibilities will be more powerful and more ferocious than a tamed bear. The Governor would be intoxicated with his powers. Ministers and Legislatures would undoubtedly be emasculated.

Messrs. C. B Parakh (Nagpur), Khaparde (Leader of Nationalists) M. Y. Shareef, Seth Sheolal, Seth Thakurdas, Fulay (Labour) S. M. Rahiman (Akola) and Thakur Manmohan Singh participated in the debate.

Mr. Khaparde stated that goooodwill was absent on the British side.

DEBATE TO CONTINUE.

Mr. Rahiman said the whole country was unanimous on the point of responsibility at the Centre simultaneous with Provincial Autonomy, and there would be discontent from one end of the country to the other if Central Responsibility was not conferred.

The debate on the White Paper will be resumed on Friday.

HONOURS FOR PREMIER

RUGBY, July 25.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on behalf of the Manchester Unipersity upon Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the ceremony taking place at 10 Downing Street.—B. O. W.

AIRMAIL NEWS

KARACHI, July 26.

The outward Airmail left at the this morning. The Calcutta Airmail arrived here at 7.30 a.m. and the Madras Airmail at 8.50.

The latter, which left Ahmedabad at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, had a forced landing at Anjal in Cutch State last evening owing to bad weather, but the pilot Mr. Nanjun Rao after night-long vigil took off from Anjal early this morning and arrived here in good time to catch the Outward Mail.—A. P.

Poets Hasten To Prove To Lynd That They Do Work

The gage that the English writer, Robert Lynd, recently threw down to "work-shy poets" is taken up with spirit by Miss Ethel Austin.

We reported Mr. Lynds musings in our May 27 issue, and here remind you that he said that "it is a curious thing that poets are the only artists in the modern world who loathe work so bitterly that they can scarcely bring themselves to admit its existence."

Margaret E. Bruner immediately responded in verse (quoted June 10) to show that she both could and did follow the plow and make over an old coat

Miss Austin, no mean poet herself writes her protest in the Hartford "Daily Courant," telling Mr Lynd that "he must know, like everybody else, that poets work just as hard as other people, only they don't get anything for it."

She is up on her toes:

"Thre may be one or two celebrities who can live in their own homes like a wealtahy guest in a hotel, but most of them have to do real work for their meals. So much so that Extra Pound says there ought to be a limit to respectable failures.

"The 'syndicate sirup' poets may find their profession a profitable one, but Thomas Gray took seven year to write 'An Elcky in a Country Churchyard,' and received nothing for it. Poets have to work at teaching, engineering, farming, practising medicine, doing housework, proofreading or shipbuilding and crowd their poetry in after hours. Is the factory worker likely to enjoy writing all evening about the factory?"

Moreover, "poets do write about work, and have from Homer, Hesiod and Vergil down":

"Mr. Lynd says that Walt Vhitman was fond of O-ing about the joys of other people's work and intimates that Whitman was shy of work himself Could anything be farther from the truth- When even as a boy, he was down weeding among the onions and cabbages in the Long Island garden!

"Later he worked at typesetting at painting jobs at all sorts of jobs. In the military hospitals caring for the wounded between 1861 and 1865. If there ever was a poet to celebrate labor and sing songs of occupations, and leave records of the miseries of the war camps, it was Whitman.

"Robert Burns sweated after the plow all day, but had soirit enough left in the evening hour to write his exquisite bit about the tiny mice in their nest turned up by the colter.

"William Morris was a splended craftsman, cabinet-maker and inventor, but produced among other things from a back-ground of honest London toil volumes like his lovely 'The Earthly Paradise.

"I never heard that Sir Walter Scott was lazy or that Wordsworth scorned good English labor; and altho Shelley's crystal pen wrote the soaring 'To a Skylark,' I never gefore heard any one moaning over the fact that he was not wielding a sledge-hammer at the time.

"Mr. William Butler Yeats is not afraid of work for in his 'Lake Isle of Innesfree' he says he will go back to the country.

And a small cabin build there,
of clay and wattles made.—
Nine bean rows will I have there
a hive for the honey bee.
And live alone in the bee-loud
glade.

"Living alone he would have all the domestic peasant tasks to do for himself. but Mr. Lynd doesn't think of that. He says that all poets lothe work with a bitter loathing. This is not true, but naturally poets, being lovers of light desire to look up, and not forever down upon the old Adamic curse. 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.'"

Another contributor, W. J. F., to the question in "The Daily Courant" brings up that figure of recent times about whom so many books are written:

"D. H. Lawrence insisted on cleaning his own house and making his own bread—and very good bread it was too, if one may believe Mabel Dodge Luhan. And, tho we have not read the article by Robert Lynd we'll bet half a cookie he got his inspiration from that stanza of Coleridge:

An nature seems at work slugs
leave their lair—
The been are stirping—birds
are on the wing—
And Winter, slumbering in the
open air
Wears on his smiling face a
dream of Spring!
And I, the while the sole unbusy
thing
Nor honey make, nor pair nor
build, nor sing."—"Literary Digest."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, July 26.

In the Share Market to-day, moderate business resulted. In Jute Shares ruled steady and Coals moderate enquiry was in evidence, but transactions were small. Teas were steady In the Miscellaneous electrical issues were in request at firm rates. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 85-5; 4 per cent. loan 1960-70 107-8 small odd lot; 5 per cent. 98-4; 5 per cent. bonds 1935 P. bonds 1944 106-6 small lot; 104-14; 5 per cent loan 1940-43 loan 1945-55 113-4; 5 per cent. U. 6½ per cent. Tdeasury bonds 1935 107-10

Banks:—Allahabad 342 small lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1193.

Railways:—Barasat Basirhat Light 49 small lots; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 78-12; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 90; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranted 83-8.

Cotton:—Muir Mills pref 60.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 13-12; Burraqur 11-2; Equitable 17-2; Pench Valley 32-4 small lots; Raneegunge 30; Reva Coalfields 9-12.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 105; Baranagore 144; Bally pref 11'; pref 118-8; Huqumchand 17-12; 113 small lot; Hooghly ordy 69-8 Champdany 135; Gourepire pref Hukumchand pref 112 small lits; small lots; Howrah 50-3; Howrah Kamarhatty 491; Northbrook pref 129; Orient 216-8; Soorah per 115.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporatin 9-4; Upper Ganges electric 7-8; Indian Galvanizing 9-12; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 40-8 ex div; British India Corporation pref 120-8; Bengal Paper ordy 72-8.

Sugars: Carew and Co 14-14; Cawnpire 36; New Savan 15-12; Ryam 46-6; Samastipore 17-2. 350; Hantapara 402-8; Killcott

Teas:—Dessai and Parbuttia 63; Ledo 176 ex div; Rydak 44.

Debentures: 5½ per cent. 1928-43 Birla Jute. Debentures 100

TALE OF A TAIL

The steamer "Admiral," on arriving at Wicklow with a cargo of coal, ran aground near the entrance to the harbour, and her hold began to fill with water Her cargo of 150 tons of co was taken ashore and the pumps kept going.

A few hours later the hold was found to be free of water. What was the reason?

Investigation showed that the leak had been plugged by the tail of a big fish which was alive and wriggling, but effectually prevented a trickle of water entering. The tail of the fish was actually cemented in this position, a certificate of sea-worthiness was obtained, and the "Admiral" steamed to Liverpool.

She is now lying there waiting to go into dry dock for overhaul and repairs.

PATHE CINEMA

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MANCHESTER EXHIBITION TO BOOST INDIAN COTTON

"Buy It And India Will Buy British Goods" Says Inquiry Committee Who Have Displayed 87 Varieties

MANCHESTER, July 11.
(By Air Mail.)

An exhibition of 87 varieties of cloth made from Indian Cotton in mills belonging to members of the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee has been opened this week in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce buildings

The Inquiry Committee have arranged this display to remove all shadow of prejudice against Indian Cotton and to make Lancashire mill owners realise that unless they use more Indian Cotton they cannot expect India to buy more British goods.

Among the exhibits are satin stripe tussores with Egyptian and American twist and Indian mule twist used as weft, plain greys made from American twist and Indian weft, drills, poplins, casements and many other varities of cloths.

It was pointed out during the opening speeches that the difficulty lies mainly in how to obtain regular supplies of the proper qualities of the cotton rather than in how to use it.—Reuter.

PROFESSOR ON "THREE R'S"

Plea For More Domestic Science In Indian Girl's School

LONDON, July 7.
(By Air Mail.)

The "three R's" are not the essential things in the education of women in India to-day, declared Professor H. R. Hamley, formerly President of the Secondary Training College, Bombay addressing the annual luncheon meeting in London of the Missionary Settlement for University Women, Bombay.

In the curricula in girls' schools in India, he said, there must in future be less formal English, less mathematics and more domestic science, fine arts, handicrafts, and home industries, physical and mental hygiene, and the care and management of children.

"If it is true in this country that the "three R's" are not the only essentials of education it is still more true in India."

Miss M. Wright, who is in charge of the social training department of the Settlement, said that the need of its work was ever greater to-day when the younger generation of women in India were casting aside the tradition and convention of their mothers, and had not found anything else to put in their place.

The Rev. H. T. Vedden, who presided, said that never since its foundation had the faith, hope and vision of the Settlement been more fully justified than to-day when the future of India depends so largely on her women."—Reuter.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S TOUR

NANITAL, July 25.

His Excellency Nawab Sir Ahmed Said Khan of Chhatari, Governor of United Provinces, accompanied by Captain L. A. M. Bates, Private Secretary, and Captain Hon'ble A. B. J. Grenfell, and Khan Saheb Muhammad Raza Saddiqi, Aide-de-Camp, left Nainital this afternoon on a tour to Etah, Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh. His Excellency will return on July 31.—A. P.

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382 BEDS VACANT IN BOMBAY GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Fancy Fete To Be Organised To Give Financial Aid To Fund Committee: Sir Rustom Vakil Appeals For Public Support

"There are at the present moment 382 beds lying vacant in the Government hospitals in Bombay for want of funds for their maintenance, and I see no prospect of being in a position to open these beds in the near future unles they received further financial assistance from the Hospital Maintenance Committee. I do not know how many vacant beds there are in the municipal hospitals, but I have no doubt that in these difficult times, the Municipality like government stands in need of all financial help that it can obtain, from the charitable public."

With these words the Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister of Local Self-Government, holding portfolio for Medical Department in the Presidency, appealed to the public to support the hospitals fund generously, and also announced that a Fancy Fete will be held in February next in Bombay for the benefit of this Fund.

INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION

The meeting was convened in the secretariat at 12 noon on Tuesday the Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil presiding. In opening the proceedings, in the course of his speech he said:—

"As far back as in 1924 the Medical Relief Committee commented on the inadequacy of hospital accommodation in the City of Bombay and recommended that it should be enlarged by about 2,000 additional beds. The immediate provision of this accommodation was considered outside the range of practical politics in view of the heavy expenditure involved and it was, therefore, decided to make arrangements for the provision of 350 beds as a first instalment of the scheme. The initial expenditure on the provision of these 350 beds was estimated at Rs. 71 lakhs. As it was clear that funds were not likely in the ordinary course to be forthcoming to meet this heavy expenditure on construction, it was arranged that the public should be asked to contribute to a Hospital Fund, and that the expenditure should be met by Government or the Municipality on the one hand and the Fund on the other in equal shares. The public of Bombay, with characteristic liberality and munificence, responded well to the call for funds, and with the help of the funds thus raised 224 additional beds with the necessary quarters for the nursing and medical staff were provided in the J. J. Group of Hospitals and 52 additional beds in the Municipal Hospitals in Bombay. In addition to these expansions, which were effected with the assistance of the Governor's Hospital Fund 146 additional beds have in recent years been provided in the G. T. Hospital, and the Ellappa Balaram Pavalion with accommodation for 104 beds has been added to the J. J. Group of Hospitals. Thus 474 extra beds have been provided in Government Hospitals during the last few years.

GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION.

"Moreover, Government contributed during the year 1926-27 a sum of Rs. 5,15,0000, towards the initial cost of the N. M. Wadia Maternity Hospital and have accepted liability roughly amounting to Rs. 35,000 per annum on account of part of the annual recurring cost of that institution. The Municipality too have been able to increase the accommodation in their hospitals by a further 245 beds, and they are contributing towards the maintenance of 30 beds in the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital and 63 beds in the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children. This is no mean achievement and I would have considered the results very satisfactory indeed if all the additional beds provided were open for the reception of patients. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. The additional beds were provided at a time when money was plentiful, but scarcely had they been provided when a period of grave financial difficulty set in and Government found themselves in the unfortunate position of not only not being able to open most of the new beds provided but of having to close some of the beds already opened by them. They also found it necessary to carry out retrenchments at the expense of their honorary staff and to reduce their grants for diets and medicines by 10 per cent. It was in such circumstances that Government appointed the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee with the object of raising funds from public to meet the deficit in the diet and medicine grants of the Government hospitals to assist the Corporation in meeting expenditure in connection with the additional liabilities undertaken by them and to enable Government to open as many additional beds as possible.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

"The Committee was appointed in August 1931. In spite of the fact that the Committee began to function at a time when not only Government but the public also were feeling the effects of the financial crisis, when trade was slack and it was impossible to expect the public to contribute as generously as before, the Committee were able to collect Rs. 1½ lakhs within the first twelve months, thanks mainly to the indefatigable efforts of the Chairman and the other office bearers, and to the Western India Turf Club who made over to the Committee a sum of Rs. 72,162-11-3, being the net proceeds of the Special Hospital Day Race Meeting arranged by them. Government also gave the Committee a sum of Rs. 48,735-9-8, being the amount of the Entertainment, etc. Taxes due on the earnings of the Special Hospital Day Race Meeting. Out of the amounts thus collected the Committee paid about Rs. 58,000 (in round figures) to Government as a contribution towards the mantenance of Government Hospitals in Bombay, an equal sum to the Corporation for the maintenance of the Municipal Hospitals in Bombay and about Rs. 24,000 for expenditure in connection with the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. With the help of these funds Government were able to meet the cut in the grant for diets and medicines made by by them and to open 26 beds in the Ellappa Balaram Pavalion of the J. J. Hospital and 16 beds in the G. T. Hospital.

FANCY FETE.

"The Committee have, however, found great difficulty in maintaining their revenue at the figure attained by them during their first year. The Western India Turf Club have indeed generously continued to assign the proceeds of one race day for this purpose. But it has been difficult to find other sources by which the flow of charitable donations can be maintained. Owing to legal difficulties they had to abandon the idea of organizing a sweep or lottery in aid of the Hospitals. They then thought of holding an All-India Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete but here again they found the difficulties of embarking on so big an enterprise insurmountable. They have now decided that a modified scheme is feasible and propose to organize a Fancy Fete to be held in about February next and it is to consider this proposal that this meeting has been convened to-day.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the Fete is being organized for a worthy cause. There are at the present moment 382 beds lying vacant in the Government Hospitals in Bombay for want of funds for their maintenance, and I see no prospect of Government being in a position to open these beds in the near future unless they receive further financial assistance from the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee. I do not know how many vacant beds there are in Municipal Hospitals but I have no doubt that in these difficult times, the Municipality, like Government, stands in need of all financial help that it can obtain from the charitable public.

"FINAL SUPREME EFFORT."

"In these circumstances, I feel that the time has now come to make a final supreme effort to collect the necessary funds for the object for which the Hospital Committee was set up.

"I am perfectly confident that the people of this great city are alive to the gravity of the situation in respect of their hospitals and that they will rise to the full measure of the emergency which confronts us at the present moment. Their generosity and patriotism in all such humanitarian causes are proverbial. On many an occasions in the past they have whole-heartedly responded to appeals similar to the one we have met here to consider to-day and I have not the least doubt these noble tradition will be maintained unimpaired and that they will readily come to the rescue of the suffering humanity, at such a critical period in the epoch of the Bombay hospitals, when medical facilities though in no case actually denied, cannot be extended for lack of funds.

"I therefore appeal to you, ladies and gentlemen, to exert your great influence to make the enterprise which the Hospital Maintenance Committee contemplate a success, for I know very well that each one of you can do a lot to help this laudable cause.

"One more suggestion and I have done. Our main business today is to explore ways and means for making this Fete a success and I would suggest that we concentrate on that, to the exclusion of any other controversial matters. You will recognise that discussion of questions unconnected with the organisation of the Fancy Fete will prove more harmful than of helpfulness to the success of the Fete.

"I will now request the Chairman of the Hospital Maintenance Committee, who has convened this meeting, to explain his proposals."

Resolutions were then passed requesting the Governor to extend his patronage to the Fancy Fete and appointing a General Committee to organise the Fete.

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING OF N. W. RY

Charge Against Porters And Others

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 22.

The Railway Police have filed in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi a case against two Railway employees of the Karachi City and three others, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the North Western Railway by means of alleged false personation, forgery, cheating etc.

It is alleged that a theft of cloth valued at Rs. 40 was reported to the Railway Police at Dadu. The Police challaned five Railway porters of Amri station, on 16th February, 1930, before the Mukhtiyarkar of Manjhand, who convicted three and discharged two. On appeal two of the convicted accused were acquitted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kotri. The fifth man was also appealed again to the Judicial Commissioner's Court which reversed his conviction also.

The acquitted Railway porters applied to the Railway authorities for their salaries for the period of their suspension from the service, which were sanctioned by the Railway authorities.

It is in respect of these allowances which the present five accused are alleged to have pocketed by underhand means which are the subject of charge.

SUPERCESSION OF INDIAN OFFICERS

Parakh Indicts Policy Of C. P. Govt. In Filling Up Key Posts With Europeans; Home Member Pleads There Is No Racial Bias Behind It

From Our Correspondent.
NAGPUR, July 25.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council rejected to-day by thirty votes, a resolution moved by Mr. S. G. Naik (Harijan of Berar) recommending to Government that all Kamdar Harijans (Mahars) should be annually provided with a rug, pair of shoes, turban, and coat. Government and several non-officials opposed this resolution on the ground of financial stringency.

POLICY QUESTIONED.

There was a prolonged debate on the next resolution moved by Mr. Parakh (Nagpur) urging Government to reconsider its policy resulting in the supercession of senior Indian officials, by Europeans was thrown out by a large majority, 21 voting for, and 37 against it.

In moving his resolution Mr. Parakh referred to the 4 appointments recently made by the Government and alleged that the Local Government had been persuing a policy of systematically ignoring the claims of suitable senior Indian officers. He felt that the history of the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner was a deplorable in-as-much as no Indian has ever had the privilege to hold the same so far. In making the appointment of the present Judicial Commissioner, the Government had ignored the just claims of two Indians, who held the posts of additional Judicial Commissioners.

Mr. Rajurkar and others supported the resolution.

Concluding he said the Government were in effect taking away the sails of the new ship of reforms.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Speaking on behalf of the Government, Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member defended the selection to the appointments referred to by Mr. Parakh. The appointment of the Chief Engineer of Building and Roads was strictly impartial, and went to the fittest man. The appointment of the Settlement Commissioner was made at a time when few officers were returning from leave, and was not an isolated to one. To select only one link from the chain for an attack was going beyond the limits of fair criticism.

NO RACIAL BIAS.

He repudiated the suggestion that in appointing Mr. Lilly as the Settlement Commissioner, Government were actuated by any racial motive. It was very easy to be critical without being correct. In making the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner, one European had been superceded along with two other Indians, and it was unfair to discuss the merits of the High Court judges on the floor of the House. As regards the appointment of Hon'ble Gordon as Member of the Governor's Executive Council, the Home Member stated that under Section 47 (1) Government of Inda Act, the appointment is made by His Majesty, and the Governor-in-Council was not concerned with the matter. Under Section 92 of the same Act, if a vacancy occurs in the office of the Member of Executive Council, and if there is no successor on the spot, the Governor-n-Council supplies the vacancy, by appointing a temporary Member pending the receipt of orders.

The Hon. Mr. Gordon was appointed on the distinct understanding that his appointment was a temporary one, and that he would have no claim for a permanent appointment.

There has been no racial preferment, and the charge levelled against Government was imaginary.

MOTION LOST.

Mr. Shareef (Nagpur) opposed the motion on the ground that the Government have made the appointments for administrative reasons, and they meant no reflection on Indian officers.

Mr. Kanitkar supported the resolution as he felt the Home Member had made out no solid case in favour of appointments made.

In winding up the debate Mr. Parakh said that the attitude of the Government briefly was that "we have done it; right or wrong, we stand by it." He thought, the Government had failed to give effect to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Parakh's motion when pressed to division was lost.

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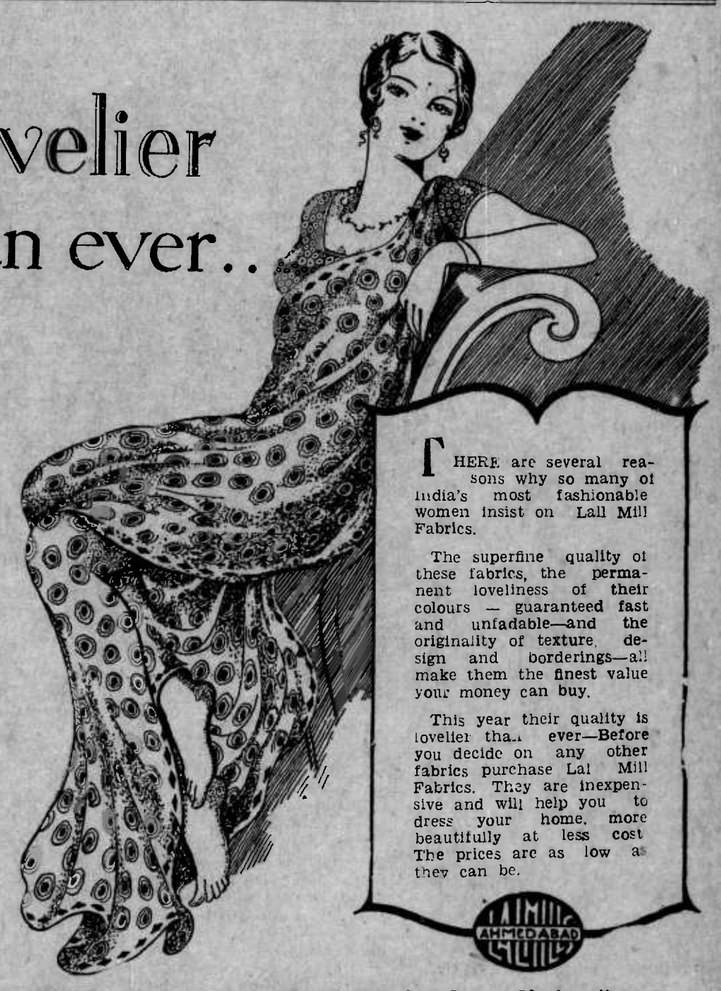

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Ramwadi Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

STRONG MONSOON IN BURMA, ASSAM & U. P.

General Rainfall In Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad, Konkan And Malabar

POONA, July 26.

The depression in the North Bay is centred this morning about thirty miles to the south of Saugor Island and is moving towards West-Northwest.

The monsoon has been strong in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central Parts of the country, west United Provinces and Punjab Hills and active in Hyderabad.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast; and local in Upper Burma, Assam, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab and South Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, West Central India, Gujrat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, a quarter of an inch; Gwa seven; Mergui, Tavoy five; Victoria Point, Toungoo two; Amherst one and a half; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina one; Chaibasa four; Sibsagar, Cheerapunji, Sandheads two, Saugor Islands one and a half; Burdwan, Hazaribagh one; Dhubri, Dinajpur, Sambalpur three-quarters; Roorkee five; Kanker three; Nowgong, Seoni, Nagpur and Mainpuri two; Mukteswar, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi one; Cawnpore, Sutna, Amraoti, Jubbulpore three-quarters; Benares, Bahraich, Agra, Dehradun, Indore, Akola, Saugor, Pendra and Jagdalpur a half; Mount Abu three-quarters; Simla, quarter, Mahableshwar four; Khandala, Mercara two; Gopalpur one and a half; Ratnagiri, Mangalore, and Cocanada one; Marmagoa, Belgaum and Nizamabad three-quarters; Bombay, Karwar, Hyderabad, Calicut and Calingapatam a half.

Forecast: The monsoon will be strong in Burma, Southwest Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, North Madras Coast, Central Parts of the Country, Deccan and Konkan; and active in west United Provinces and Punjab Kumaon hills. The rainfall will also increase in Malabar, Mysore, Gujrat and Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning:—The rainfall will be locally heavy in Lower Burma, Southwest Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central parts of the country and in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

The following table gives the details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal
Agra	T	12.6	+2.8
Allahabad	...	8.8	—5.5
Ahmednagar	...	6.3	—1.6
Ajmer	...	11.2	+3.6
Ahmedabad	...	11.3	—2.7
Akola	0.1	15.5	+2.3
Amraoti	...	13.2	—0.7
Benares	0.3	11.0	—3.3
Bombay	0.2	16.2	—23.5
Bangalore	0.1	7.0	+0.8
Chittagong	T	47.8	+9.5
Calcutta	0.1	31.7	+9.6
Cawnpore	...	9.0	—3.2
Dehra Dun	0.3	39.4	+10.8
Delhi	...	19.7	+10.4
Hyderabad Dn.	0.1	6.2	—1.4
Hyderabad Sind	...	5.0	+2.4
Indore	T	21.3	+7.5
Jhansi	...	13.3	—0.2
Jubbulpore	0.2	18.5	—2.8
Jacobabad	...	3.1	—2.1
Karachi	...	15.4	—12.4
Ludhiana	0.1	7.5	—1.4
Lucknow	T	7.0	—6.9
Lahore	...	2.1	—3.9
Multan	...	0.4	—1.6
Mysore	0.1	5.7	+0.6
Madras	...	1.6	—3.4
Marmagoa	0.8	64.6	...
Mussoorie	0.3	40.5	+15.2
Mount Abu	0.8	16.6	—4.9
Nagpur	T	19.3	—1.0
Patna	T	15.3	—2.2
Peshawar	...	0.9	—0.3
Poona	0.1	7.8	—2.6
Quetta	...	2.0	+1.4
Ranchi	0.3	19.0	—2.8
Rawalpindi	0.1	9.6	+1.4
Rangoon	0.7	38.9	+3.5
Ratnagiri	...	67.9	+0.6
Rajkot	0.1	11.3	—1.8
Srinagar	...	5.6	+2.1
Sholapur	...	8.3	...
Simla	0.3	17.7	—2.2

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

mBbz5 I—ffi —3½—8 8hrdmfmbb

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 26-7-33 Colaba Point 0.60 Fort 0.90 J. J. Hospital 0.44 Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.10 inches.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 16.83 Fort 25.42 J. J. Hospital 21.19 Cotton Laboratory Matunga 20.91.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 41.14 Fort 48.66 J. J. Hospital 46.31.

Total for the corresponding of 1931 Colaba Point 45.75 Fort 50.39 J. J. Hospital 17.20.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-7-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24.24 hrs plus 001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees 2.3 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.8 degrees 1.3 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 249 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.60 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.54 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 19.68 inches.

Weather remarks Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-7-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correstion of shaps' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 25-7-33	8984000	10029000
Receipts Yesterday 25-7-33	16000	8000
Exports to date 25-7-33	8431000	8728000
Stock at Ports 21-7-33	3172000	3453000
Stock Interior Towns 21-7-33	1256000	1361000
Stock Liverpool 21-7-33	805000	751000
Visible Supply 21-7-33	6690000	6718000
Quantity in Sight 21-7-33	13944000	14698000
Quantity out of Sight 21-7-33	14049000	13168000

STOP THAT COLD

AFTER DRENCHED IN RAIN

IT'S WARNING

AGAINST LUNG DISEASES As,

BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PNEUMONIA, ASTHMA, TUBERCULOSIS, etc.

TAKE

KHASIN

HIMALAYAN PINE REMEDY

KHASIN TABLET when sucked gives off fumes which not only kill the disease germs and heal but STRENGTHENS YOUR LUNGS.

GREAT BOON TO SINGERS.

Price As. 12/-

KHASIN Co., Nagpur.

(5)

YARN MARKET NERVOUS

Depressing Effect And Poor Sales

Bombay, July 26.

Our market remained very unsettled and nervous during the past week owing to sudden and sharp decline to the extent of about 2 cents per lb. in price of the raw material in New York which naturally had its adverse effect in the local market. Reports from all consuming districts also go to show that the Yarn markets remained very unsettled everywhere with the result that the dealers and consumers all over the country were rather very nervous and did not like to make any further purchases until the conditions became more settled once again. In such circumstances fresh business in yarns were almost difficult, if not impossible, and turnover during the week therefore was extremely limited. Every body naturally wanted to wait and watch further developments and did not seem inclined to make any fresh purchases in the midst of such uncertain circumstances. Buying was therefore at a stand-still and sellers naturally were very anxious to clear off their holdings at somewhat reduced prices but were not at all successful. Confidence seems to have been temporarily lost at the moment in the present level of prices of yarns and any fresh business in bulk is therefore out of question at the moment. The future tendency of the market remains therefore uncertain and is mostly dependent upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is nothing special to report in this class of yarns and fresh forward busines[illegible] practically impossible at the moment owing to disparity in prices.

JAPANESE YARNS

The recent sharp decline in prices of cotton had a depressing effect in the prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns and demand continued to remain very slack during the whole week. There has been some decline in Mercerized yarns and a sympathetic decline was also found in Spun Silk and various other varns in the local market. Therefore forward business with Japan has not been possible owing to the weakness in spot goods and also due to Import Houses quoting more or less the same prices as before. There has been some decline in Sampin whereas Exchange has remained practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the Syndicate prices during the week. Stocks with the Syndicate are however getting smaller and the arrivals are bery limited. The undertone therefore remains steady whilst demand has continued to remain moderate. Prices in Japanese Art Silk yarns more or less remain unchanged and forward business is practically negligible probably due to the fact that the Japanese Import Houses have not been recently showing any pressure of sales at lower prices. Recent Japanese arrivals were all absorbed by the consuming districts and if it continues to remain so it is very likely that the present demand for Art Silk yarns will continue in the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS

No sales of importance have been arranged by our Mills during the past week on account of the easy undertone in the Yarn market due to heavy decline in prices of the raw material. Enquiries for Coarse counts have been in evidence and even there buyers require only cheap grade yarns, particularly Waste yarns and others which are obtainable at very cheap rates. Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging and big markets such as Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and the Punjab are all quiet and have been buying very sparingly. Handloom weavers have been daily complaining about the unremunerative prices which they are able to obtain for their Products and it is becoming increasingly clear that so long as this state of affairs continues, it is very difficult to expect any material rise in prices of yarns although the cotton market may show further improvement.

STEWARD CUP RESULTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 25.

The Stewards Cup run at Goodwood to-day over a distance of six furlongs resulted as follows:—

Pharacre	1
Old Riley	2
Solenoid	3

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Continent Keen Buyer Of Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report dated London, 5th July:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £189,359,927 on the 28th ultimo, an increase of £1,263,984 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of Bar Gold by the Bank of England during the week amounted to £332,043.

Business in the open market continued to be active. Offerings had been rather moderate and with demand from the Continent still keen, a substantial premium over franc parity was maintained until to-day, when it diminished owing to the large amoint of gold available.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterlin.
June 29th	122s/4d.	13s/10.67d.
June 30th	123s/-.	13s/9.75d.
July 1st	122s/4.1/2d.	13s/10.61d.
July 3rd	123s/1d.	13s/9.65d.
July 4th	122s/10d.	13s/9/99d.
July 5th	123s/7d.	13s/8.98d.
Average	122s/10.42d	13s/9.9d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 26th ultimo to mid-day on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	24,482
Netherlands	3,019,843
France	61,511
Switzerland	556,354
China	531,546
British India	390 104
U. S. A.	339,420
Peru	29,100
Australia	209,947
New Zealand	13,632
British South Africa	1 218,126
British West Africa	67,628
British Malaya	50,912
Canada	420,590
Trinidad Tobago	16 560
Other countries	29 175
	£7,477,928

EXPORTS.

France	£260.569
Switzerland	1.945
Other countries	800
	£263 314

Shipments of gold from India last week amounted to about £591,000. The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" carries £566.000 consigned to London and £22,000 to Marseilles, and the s.s. "President Adams" has £3 000 consigned to Marseilles. The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1933 amounted to 53,358 fine ounces as compared with 53.559 fine ounces for April 1933 and 46.854 fine ounces for May 1932.

SILVER.

The market has been influenced by the prevailing uncertainty and has, in consequence, shown a very undecided tendency with fluctuating prices. The week under review opened with a decline of 9/16d. in the quotations for both cash and two months' delivery, 18.3/8d. and 18.1/2d. respectively being fixed on the 29th ultimo, the fall being due to offerings bf America on a poorly supported market. At this level, however, demand from the Indian Bazaars and speculators was renewed and the market recovered sharply, assisted yesterday by some buying on China account.

Supplies are still forthcoming from the Continent and although speculators seem disposed to resell at advancing prices, there appears to be resistance from the same quarter on signs of any decline.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 26th ultimo to mid-day on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	90.000
Germany	23.961
Japan	5443
Australia	16.696
New Zealand	3.315
Canada	8,867
Irish Free State	2.500
Other countries	1.049
	£154.831

EXPORTS.

France	£ 4,980
Germany	2,194
French Possessions in India	16.207
Straits Settlements	6.425
Irish Free State	1.315
Norway	1,077
Other countries	1.958
	£34,156

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash	Two months' delivery.
June 29th	18.3/8d.	18.1/2d.
June 30th	18.5/8d.	18.3/4d.
July 1st	18.1/2d.	18.5/8d.
July 3rd	18.9/16d.	18.11/16d.
July 4th	18.7/8d.	19d.
July 5th	18.15/16d.	19d.
Average	18.646d.	18.760d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

June 28th	36.3/4 cents.
June 29th	36. "
June 30th	36.1/8 "
July 1st	37. "
July 3rd	37.1/16 "
July 4th	holiday.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant was dol. 4.53. and the lowest dol. 4.24.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 4th instant consisted of about 126,200,000 ounces in sycee, silver bars as compared with 272,500,000 dollars and 6,300 about 127.700,000 ounces in sycee, 270,000,000 dollars and 6.480 silver bars on the 24th ultimo.

Statistics for the month of June last are appended:—

BAR SILVER.

	Cash	Two months' delivery.
Highest price	19.9/16d.	19.5/8d.
Lowest price	18.3/8d.	18.1/2d.
Average	19.0775d.	19.1325d.

per fine ounce.

BAR GOLD.

Highest price	123s/-.
Lowest price	122s/-.
Average	122s/3.48d.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Receipts Into Bombay

Bombay, July 26.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This yer.
Khandesh	208	219,125
Central India	...	203,416
Barsi and Nagar	131	132,554
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	55,296
Berar	162	467,619
Central Provinces	...	135,975
Total Oomras	501	1,213,985
Dholera	...	287,753
N.-W. Provinces	...	8.055
Rajputana	199	83,524
Sind-Punjab	...	106,062
Broach	...	327,486
Coompta & Dharwar	55	83,445
Westerns-Northerns	253	68,596
Cocoanada	...	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	635	52,846
Persian	...	6,859
American	...	72,088
Egyptian & African	3.536	145,207
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	88
Total	5.179	2,456,007

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 26.

1st. Sept. to 20th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This yer.
Europe	973	372,916
Japan & China	4.000	1.145,668
Coast Ports	...	25,938
Up-country by Rail	...	123,901
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	6,824
Total	4.973	1.675,247

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 26.

	Bales.
Khandesh	208
Barsi-Nugger	131
Berar	162
Rajputana	199
Compta-Dharwar	55
Western-Northerns	253
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	635
East Africans	3.536
Cotton Total	5179
	Cwts.
Wheat	15.455
Linseed	15 380
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	390
Gingellyseed	5
Groundnuts	2 984
Castorseed	484
Rice	63 808
Myrabollams	1 118
Cottonseed	356
Gram	1,451
Joowar	1 638
Bairee	25
	Tons.
Coal	3 533

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX. GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 26

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 275/- per ton

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/-/- per case

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/1/- per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 25.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	15-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	132
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank of India	44-1/2
Funding Loan 3 p.c.	109-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	99-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	82-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	106-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	73
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	99-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c	109

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 26.

B. C RATE:—

T. T. and D. D. 1/6

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Oct.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 Nov./Dec.

Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.

Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 July/Sept.

New York B. C. RATE:—

T. T. 289 Nominal.

Banks Selling T. T. 287 Nominal

Banks Buying T. T. 283 1/2 Nominal

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D. D. 640

Banks Buying D. D. 650

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D. D. 62.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T. T. 83 Nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 81 Nominal

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D. D. 92 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D. D. 85 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D. D. 62 3/8

BERLIN:—

Banks Selling D. D. 104 1/4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.66 25th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/3 26th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 15/16 26th instant.

London/Paris 85.43 25th instant.

London/Belgium 23.97 25th instant.

London/Switzerland 17.29 25th instant.

London/Italy 63.37 25th instant.

London/Berlin 14.02 25th instant.

London/Holland 8.28 1/2 25th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.38 25th instant.

London/New York 4.68 25th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-3-6 1/2 24th instant; £6-3-6 25th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 5/16 24th instant; £16 1/16 25th instant

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 24th instant; 18 3/16 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 38 24th instant; 37 1/8 25th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 7 1/16 per cent; 24th instant 7/16 per cent. 25th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 3/4 per cent. 24th instant; 3/4 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 Months 1 per cent.

6 Months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

London, July 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

Safest Investment which Never Depreciates

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A LIFE POLICY

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The GREAT EASTERN

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

For Particulars and Agency Terms Apply to:—

M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager,

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.

35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

RECENT BUYERS LOSING CONFIDENCE

Crop Prospects Above 14 Million Bales

BIG OPERATORS WATCH PROGRESS OF ACREAGE CURTAILMENT PLAN

Recent Buyers are losing confidence as the crop prospects are around 14-14 million bales. The ultimate yield entirely depends upon the success of the acreage cultailment Plan.

The market is technically healthy for the time being but shows poor rallying power as it is feared that mere inflation in the United States will not restore prosperity in other countries.

Professional operators have liquidated their extensive holdings of speculative cotton and the market now shows poor rallying power.

President Roosevelt's broadcast speech was much as generally expected and failed to inspire bullish enthusiasm. The main trend of cotton prices is downward and it appears impossible to maintain rallies in the absence of any fresh development.

The U. S. A. Agriculture Department has extended farmers options on the Government pooled cotton from May first 1934 to May first 1935, against original provisions which called for sale by May first 1934.

Bombay, July 26.

The New York Cotton futures market advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on unfavourable spot markets and weakness of Wall-Street.

The drastic decline under extensive professional liquidation attracted new buyers and it is reported Bombay operators bought over 80.000 bales during the last two days owing to improved technical situation but in view of excellent crop condition and the present outlook indicats a crop of 14 1/4 million bales. Everybody we are told about the success of acreage curtailment and this factor is largely discounted. The total area under cotton cultivation as per the last Bureau report is about 11 per cent more and making enough allowance for the acreage reduction, there seems to be no reason for any shortage of supply of cotton. On the contrary the reduction aimed in the states will encourage increase of area under cotton cultivation in other cotton producing countries. Thus the statistical strength which is so much talked, will not have any material effect.

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT.

The main trend of cotton prices at present is downward and there are no chances of cotton reacting to 14 cents in the near future. Any improvement in prices will attract Southern hedge selling and it will be a difficult task to maintain rallies in the absence of professional support.

NEWaYORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points and after narrow irregular price movement, reached the highest level of the day at noon when October option was quoted 13 points higher at 10.84. At this level there was increased selling. Recent buyers became nervous and under increased selling pressure the improvement attained during the early part of the day was lost and a decline of 26 points was registered which was the lowest level. There was a nominal rally during the las few minutes and the market closed at a net decline of 13 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.43c

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points. The market was quiet and featureless. There was very light trading in the afternoon and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 10 points higher at 6.23d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 5 points with October 5.35 and January 5.38. Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points

The Alexandria Cotton futures ruled steady with scattered buying and closed at a rise of 15 to 22 points.

EFFECT OF BLANKET CODE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

After the recent violent fluctuations the market appears to be consolidating its position and adjusting itself to the new economic measures in the States.

It appears the recent sharp break in prices was partly due to the misinterpretation of the Blanket Code- stipulating shorter working hours and higher wages but President Roosevelt's explanation has removed this apprehension.

The weather conditions are not wholly favourable as heavy rains are reported in the East with scanty rains in the Central Belt and inadequate light showers in the West.

The crop reporters are forecasting a serious danger to the crop should there be intermittent rains next month as they believe that with the Government leased areas allowed to grow grass it will permit a heavy accumulation of weevil which would prove a serious menace to the adjacent standing crops.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October highest 10.84 plus 13 at 12-6 p.m. Lowest 20.45—26 at 2-52 p.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool—Market dull. Roosevelt broadcast much as expected. Speculation awaiting fresh incentives. Crop prospect believed around 14 1/4 millions with reduction depending extent success acreage curtailment unless growing conditions turn abnormally adverse.

New York—Market maintained firm tendency most of day. then reacting on liquidation influenced by weakness stocks.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Trading market, awaiting developments; prefer buying on declines only, take profits sharp advance.

Exports only 280.000 smaller than this time last year; trade iterests buying on any reactions; textile conditions continue favourable: have a good opinion of the market.

Department Agriculture extends farmers options Government pooled cotton from May first 1934 to May first 1935, original provisions called for sale by May first 1934.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

N.Y. December highest 11.06 at 12-06 p.m. Lowest 10.67 at 2-52 p.m.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-38 a.m.—Continued rains Central belt and Arkansas. Light rains Abilene district (North Texas).

9-01 p.m. Too much heavy rains in Central belt. none in drought section.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

"Expect market to improve. Recommend buying but would secure profits on advances."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October, 1933	10.59—.12
December, 1933	10.80—.11
January, 1934	10.87—.1
March, 1934	11.07—.12
May, 1934	11.24—.06
Middling Spot	10.50—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October	10.53—.10
December	10.75—
Middling Spot ..	10.43—.10
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October	10.71
December	10.90
New York, Noon Call.—	
October, ...	10.73
December	10.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 25.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing.

July, 1933		5.95+.06
August, 1933		5.95+.04
September, 1933		5.97+.05
October, 1933	6.01	5.99+.05
November, 1933		6.00+.05
December, 1933		6.02+.05
January, 1934	6.06	6.04+.06
February, 1934		6.06+.06
March, 1934	6.10	6.08+.06
April, 1934		6.10+.06
May, 1934	6.14	6.12+.06
June 1934		6.13+.06
July, 1934		6.15+.06
Middling Spot		6.23+.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.29
Fine (Good Staple)	5.41
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.53
C.P.	
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
Choice. (No. 1 Staple)	5.59
Bengal, Good	4.18
Fine	4.28
Superfine	438
Scinde, Good	4.28
Fine	4.38
Superfine	4.48

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

SAKELLARIDIS,—	
July, 1933	7.99
October, 1933	8.05
November, 1933	8.11
January, 1934	8.19
March, 1934	8.26
May, 1934	8.34
July, 1934	8.42
F.G.F. Spot	8.17

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 26.

In sympathy with a decline of 12 points the local market was expected to open at Rs. 228/- for Broach A./M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 227/- and declined to Rs. 225/12 on nervous liquidation by Bazar operators. The undertone of the market was weak and a further small decline is expected to attract short covering.

Later on Liverpool advices being steady prices improved in the local market. Liveryool market opened 6 points lower and later on it was 4 points down. There was increased covering and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	207
Broach A/M	226/8
Oomra D/J	198/8
Bengal D/J	167/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Oomra No. 2 ...	213	211	209	207
M.G. Punjab-Amc ...	222	220	218	216
M.G. Surat	260	258	256	253
M.G. Rajpipla ...	260	258	256	254
M.G. Navsari ...	267	265	263	261

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 26.

Bengal Superfine	166
Bengal Fine	163
Bengal F.G.	160
Sind-Punjab Fine	163
Sind-Punjob F. G.	160
Wardha&Hingt Fine	204/6
Nagpur Savner Fine	204/6
Yeotmal Fine	200
Arvi Fine	201
Ellichpur Fine	200
Amraoti-Berar Fine	196
Khamgaon Fine	196
Mulkapur Fine	188
Khandesh Fine	184
Muthia F. G.	166
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	186
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	196
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F. G.	197
Broach F. G.	209/10
Punjab/American	222
Punjab/American mix	207
Cambodia	267/72
Miraj/Sangli	207/12
Compta Good	212
Bagalkot	197/202
Busoga	345
Kampala	349

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, July 25.

October	67 5/8d.
December	69 5/8d.
March	71 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, July 25.

July	0.91 1/4
September	0.93 5/8
December	0.97

LINSEED & WHEAT.
Bombay, July 26.

Wheat Sept.	5	2	0
Wheat January	5	5	0
Wheat May	5	3	3
Linseed Sept.	6	13	9
Linseed May	7	1	6

NEW YORK SILEVR.
New York, July 25.

Sept	1.47—
Dec.	1.53—01
March	1.59—01
May	1.63—01

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS TAXABLE

3 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	85-10
3 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	85-10 1/2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	98-2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-3
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	112-15
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-0
TAXFREES.	
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111-8
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	118-12
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	107-12
TAXABLES.	
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94-14
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-15
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101-12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	105/0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-12
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107-14
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	107-8
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.	
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	92-12
4 p.c. M. Deb, 1974	92-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105-0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	107-8

3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes opened at 85/6 but with little business promptly improved to 85/9 then gradually firmed up to 85/13 to close as above.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 25.

Broach July/A. Opening 210; Highest 210; Lowest 209; Close 209.

Broach A./May Opening 229 1/2 Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 228 1/2; Close 228 3/4.

Oomra D./J. Opening 202 1/2; Highest 202 1/2; Lowest 201; Close 201.

Bengal D./J. Opening 172; Highest 172; Lowest 169 3/4; Close 169 3/4.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Mostly cloudy with showers except South Carolina where fair conditions.

WEST:—Mostly cloudy with local showers.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

Bombay, July 25.

New York—Liverpool: October 125; January 107; March 95.

Bombay—Liverpool: Broach J./Aug. 1933 208; Liverpool July 5.89; 48-4-0 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool: Broach A./May 1934 228; Liverpool May 1934 6.95 Rs. 35-8-0 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: Broach A./May 228; New York May 11.24 Rs. 38-4-0 at 4.67 Cross Rate.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land customs revenue excluding salt revenue is as under:—

	(In thousands.) Rs.
During May 1933	4,0
During May 1932	4,14,66
During May 1931	3,47,36
Two months ending	
May 1933	8,01,48
May 1932	8,54,12
May 1931	7,34,44

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 25.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed 1.b.m. spot. 4-9|32 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 25.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	18-1/16
Forward	18-3/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	0-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest day to day Loan	0-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 day's Market Loan	0-3/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 25.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	14.01
Amsterdam	8.28-1/4
Brussels	23.94
Madrid	40.03
Milan	63.43
Berne	17.29
Paris	85.43
Prague	113.00
T. T London on New York	4.67-1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing juotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	13¼
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	27
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P A	
Amer. Forn Power Com.	12¼
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	48
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	27
Electric Bond Common	26¼
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	48
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	59¾
Consolidated Gas	54
Columbia Gas	20-3/4
United Power & Light A	6
Northern American	27
United Corn.	10
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel.	122
Western Union Telg.	58½
Radio Corp.	3-3-4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	42
New York Central	41-3/4
Union Pacific R R	114
Pennsylvania R R	34½
Baltomore & Ohio R R	29
Guaranty Trust	306
International Carriers	8
Bush Terminal	5
Alaska Juneau	26¼
Noranda Mines	31
United States Steel	54¼
Bethelehem Steel	37
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	26½
American Smelting	34½
Int. Nickel Common	18¾
International Harvestor	34
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	20½
Cerro de Pasco Copper	30½
Glidden	15
General Motors	28½
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23½
Goodyear Tyre	36
United Aircraft	32
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	21
Standard Oil of N J	35½
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Philips Petroleum	14
St. Regis Paper	6
American Radiator	15
National City City Bank	31½
Chrysler	30½
Sun Life of Canada	450
American Ice Co.	11
Mac Intyre	31½
Kelvinators	10

Market moderately weaker and irregular after early gain. General motors 2nd quarter 1933 earnings 90 cents against 7 cents in 1932 2nd quarter.

Continent, ton £11:1:3 July|Aug sellers.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 25.

Spot silver	37-1|2 plus 1|8c.
July	37.10—.85
Tone:—Steady.	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 25.

T. T. on London.	
Previous Close	1-3 1/8
To-day's Opening	1-3.
To-day's Close	1.3 1/16
Difference	—1/16

SEEDS.
London, July 25.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton,	No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton,	£11:5:0 July|Aug. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull|	

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 25.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.	20|6 August sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 2-1|9 Jan|Apl. paid & sellers.	

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels	25|9 August stllers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels,	25|4-1|2 July sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels,	28|6 July|Aug. stllers. stllers.

JAVA SUGAR, LONDON MARKET
London, July 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, July|Sept. per cwt.	7|9-3|4 sellers.
C. and f. Bombay July| Sept. per cwt.	7-9-3|4 sellers.
Co. and f. Karachi July| Sept. per cwt.	7|9-3|4 sellers.

LONDON METAL.
London, July 25.

	£
Copper Braziers	49-3/4
Yellow Metal	40-3/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands	17-1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	216-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 25.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6/3/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tired Long Liquidation

GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES

Bombay, July 26.

The Share Bazar ruled easy today on nervous and tired long liquidation. In anticipation of good monsoon and improvement in the textile industry, there was a fairly large long interest but now with declining prices of raw cotton and uncertain political situation in this country created nervousness among outside operators. There was increased long liquidation and almost all scrips on the forward list registered a fall. There was marked absence of buying Securities market was again firm with speculative buying but the technical situation is becoming weak.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Dyeingss opened at 805 and closed at 802/8. Fazuls declined to 345 and closed at 350. Pearls were conspicuous and declined to 235 to close at 240. New Greats looked deserted and closed at 180. Nagpures closed at 331/4 and Swadeshi at 267/8. Andhras eased to 1457/8 and Powers ruled steady at 1031-4 Shahabads sagged to 274/6. Alcocks relapsed to 187/8 but Burmas ruled steady at 402/8. Tata constructions improved to 64/-. Tata Steel ordys closed at 54/14 and deferreds fonud sellers at 213/12 Indian Radios ordys and defs. changed hands at 470 and 480 respectively.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 26.

Bom. Dyeing 807 4 3 4 1 2
Century 246 43 42 43
Central India 333 330 31
Colaba 96 95
Srescent 65 63
Fazulbhoy 362 54 56 51
New Great 183 78 80 78 80
Pearl 247 45 41-14 40
Simplex 88
Swadeshi 272 68 67
Bundi 25-12 8
I Cement 287 83
T. Steel Defd 12 11 13
T Steel Ord. 55-4 54-8 2 54-14
B Steam 285 83
B Burma 408 7 5 3
Tata Hydro 159-6
Andhra 1463 56
Tram Ord 138-12 38-7 38-2 37-13

TEXTILE SECTION.
Bombay, July 26.

Ahmedabad Advance	341/4
Bombay Dyeing	802/8
Century	243/12
Central India	331/4
Colaba Land	95/10
Crescent	63/2
Dawn	448-12
Ebrahim Pabaney	122/3
Finlay	105
Fazulbhoy	350/10
Gokak	123/2
Hindustan	1905
Indian Mfg.	1125-0
Indian Bleaching	192/8
Indore Malwa	366/4
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	167
Lakshmi	870
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	180
Oosmanshai Mills	124
Pearl	240
Phoenix	336/4
Sholapur	3300
Sassoon Silk	51
Swan	79-10
Simplex	88/12
Swadeshi	267/8
Tata Mills	30/4
Vishnu Mills	1610

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	103/12
Baroda Bank	90
Bombay Provincial	50/8
Central Bank	23/10
Imperial F. P.	1190
Imperial P.P.	295
Union Bank	4-6

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	152/8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1457/8
Bombay Tram Ordy	137/13
Broach Electric	12
Karachi Electrtc	185-0
Surat Electric	167/8
Suburban Electric	127/8
Tata Hydro Ordy.	159-1
Tata Power Ordy.	1031/4

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	25/10
Gwalior Cement	76
Indian Cement	283/12
Katni Ordy.	288/2
Katni Cement Def.	1068/12
Okha Cement	118/12
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15/2
Shahabad Cement	274/6
Shivrajpore	19-0
United Cements	56/8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Andhra Valley Pref.	1215-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	267/8
Bombay Tram Pref.	76
Central India Pref.	498-12
Katni 1st Pref.	115
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	14/1
Tata Hydro Pref	122/8
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	158/12
Tata 2nd Pref.	87/8
Tata Power Pref.	1275
Vishnu Pref.	632-8

DEBENTURES.

6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56/4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96-10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108/4

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	801/4
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	80-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Gunzerat	58-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	81-8
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensingh Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-0
Sialkot Narowal	92-0
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	705
Upper Sind Light	85-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	187/8
Br. Burma Petrol	3/1
Bombay Burma Old	402/8
Bombay Burma New	139/6
Bombay Steamer	283/12
Bombay Telephone	87/8
Belapur Sugar	190-0
Indian Radio Ordy.	470
Indian Radio Def.	480
Indian Mercantile	42/4
McKenzizes	59
New India Assurance	25/2
Jupiter Insurance	11/4
Oriental Insurance	2010/-
Vulcan Insurance	8
Port Canning	660
Scindia Steam	11/15
Tata Construction	64
Tata I and S Ordy	54/14
Tata Def.	213/12
Tata Oil	21/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 26.

The local silver market ruled dull with a limited turnover of business in silver. The general feeling is bearish owing to poor demand and stocks are unduly large. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range, Gold market was steady with scattered covering.

Ready Silver Rs. 56-5-0.
Shravan Rs. 56-6-0.
Bhadarva Rs. 56-10-0.
Ready Gold Rs. 30-10-3.
Shravan Rs. 30-10-6.
Bhadarva Rs. 30-11.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 25.

SAKELS:	
November	15.70 plus .17
January	16.01 plus .16
March	16.35 plus .15
ASH:	
August	13.21 plus .15
October	12.90 plus .21
December	13.04 plus .22

LINSEED.
London, July 25.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton	£12:5:0 July|Aug. sellers.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton.	£11:7:6 July|Aug. sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton	£12:11:3 July|Aug. sellers.

DAMAGE TO LINSEED CROP.

Wheat Crop Small

Bombay, July 26.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

WHEAT.

Apart from continued unfavourable no news from the North West the Statistical position of wheat is now much sounder. The American Government estimate shows the combined Winter and Spring crops are only 496 million bushels against 727 million last season. It is reported owing to the excessive heat in the South West last month the old stocks are proving unfit for milling. Canadian private crop estimates are further reduced to undr 300 million Bushels against 408 millions last year.

The crop condition is given at 77 .c. against 99 p.c. this time last year.

LINEED

American official estimates show acreage 1.755,000 acres yield 225000 Tons against 2087000 acres and 296.000 Tons last year.

Canadian acreage is 384.000 acres yield 55000 Tons against 454000 acres and 61,000 Tons last season.

In Argentine heavy damage is reported by frost and the exportable surplus is shown at 325,000 Tons against 950000 Tons last season.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1933

"Dead" Man Surrenders Himself !

Magistrate Disbelieves "Death Certificate" : Echo Of Conspiracy & Criminal Breach Of Trust Charges

A surprise was sprung in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday, when a Hindu surveyor, believed to have died two years ago, surrendered himself and said that he was prepared to stand his trial for offences of conspiracy and criminal breach of trust alleged to have been committed by him in 1929.

Vinayak Janardhan Pathare, the man in question, formerly trading in the name of V. Janardhan and Co. Architects, Cowasji Patel Street, was ordered by the Magistrate to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 failing which he was to remain in the custody of the police till Monday.

It would appear that in the year 1929, Pathare and another man were charged with conspiracy and committing criminal breach of trust in respect of three promissory notes, valued at Rs. 1500, belonging to one Phirozesha Darabshaw Shroff, a Parsi residing at Gowalia Tank. P. P. Mahatre, the other accused in the case, was found guilty and fined Rs. 1,200.

STORY OF 'DEATH CERTIFICATE.'

The hearing of the case was a protracted one, and in 1931 while the case was still being heard, Pathare disappeared, and the Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest.

A month later the Magistrate received a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. S. S. Nazare of Poona, stating that Pathare died at Poona of heart-failure.

The Magistrate was not inclined to believe the story and caused inquiries to be made, and it was learnt that Dr. S. S. Nazare, who had issued the death certificate, had himself died a year before and that the certificate was a fake.

Thereupon the Magistrate proclaimed Pathare as an absconder and he was not traced for over two years after his disappearance.

He surrendered himself to the court on Wednesday.

GOVERNOR WITH THE BLIND

H. E. the Governor visited the Kumbarvada School for blind children on Monday. He is seen here with some of the Staff.

"GUN-RUNNER" ARRESTED

Ironsmith Who Supplied Absconders With Revolvers

LAHORE, July 25.

An ironsmith who it is alleged used to supply pistols and revolvers to badmashes and absconders was arrested as a result of a raid by the Criminal Investigation Agency of police at Lahore on a house in the village of Dhilwan in Lahore District.

The police have also seized a six-chambered revolver and arrested the young sikh who produced it. The latter it is alleged stated to police that the arrested ironsmith supplied him with the revolver. Further investigations are proceeding.—A.P.

MAGISTRATE'S POWER QUESTIONED

Lloyds Bank Refuses To Produce Money Belonging To Accused In Court

Whether a Magistrate had the power to order a sum of money lying at the credit of an accused person in a bank, to be brought into court for the purpose of holding it, pending the decision of the case, was argued on Wednesday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

An order was issued on the Lloyds Banks Ltd. by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to produce in Court a sum of Rs. 4,000 lying at the credit of Alphonso, an accused in a Criminal Case. The accused in the case is alleged to have stolen a cheque from Mr. P. N. Godinho, filled in the body and cashed it at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Ltd. The amount of the cheque was Rs. 6,000.

The accused is thereafter alleged to have paid into the credit of his account at the Lloyd's Bank Ltd. Rs. 5,000 and out of which Rs. 1,000 was drawn by the accused before his arrest.

The Police therefore made an application to the Court to issue an order on the Lloyd's Bank Ltd. to produce in Court, the sum of Rs. 4,000.

COURT HAS NO POWER

Mr. Sherton Baker (of Messrs. Little and Co.) appearing on behalf of the Bank argued that the Court was not competent to issue an order on the Lloyd's Bank Ltd. to produce the money in Court. His clients did not hold any money belonging to the accused but they were debtors to the accused to the extent of Rs. 4,000 which was due at the foot of the account of the accused in the Books of of his clients. The court could not therefore ask his clients to bring in a debt into court, which was a physical impossibility. What the Court could do was to order his clients to produce a certified account.

Mr. Baker arguing further said that the accused in the case is alleged to have obtained a sum of Rs. 6,000 as the proceeds of a cheque cashed at the Chartered Bank, the accused then went to the Treasury Office and converted those notes into other denominations. Out of these notes a sum of Rs. 5,000 was "paid into" and not "deposited" to the credit of the accused's current account.

GONE INTO CIRCULATION.

Even assuming the court was competent to order the production of the specific amount, the Bank could not produce the identical notes. Those currency notes paid in by Alphonso have gone into circulation and it was impossible to detect or trace those identical notes.

Mr. Baker submitted that the application was not made for the express purpose of obtaining any material to help in the investigation of the case. How could the production of Rs. 4,000 help the investigation.

His submission therefore was that the order was sought for the purpose of obtaining possession of the Rs. 4,000, which the complainant could lay his hands on, without going to the High Court, under section 517. This was a short cut to obtain possession of the money.

Mr. Baker stated that the court had no jurisdiction to operate on an account of a constituent of a Bank, and therefore it was not competent for the court to pass an order on the Lloyd's Bank Ltd., to produce the amount in court.

The Magistrae deferred orders till Friday.

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE IN IRELAND

Dr. Moorhead's Review At 101st Annual Meeting Of British Medical Association

DUBLIN, July 25.

The 101st annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held here to-day. Dr. T. Gillman Moorhead, Regius professor of Physics, Trinity College, Dublin, presiding.

Dr. Moorhead devoted his presidential address to a historical survey of the work of the British Medical Association in Ireland, which history and influence, he said, might be regarded as having commenced with the holding of the annual meeting in Dublin in 1867. That meeting gave an enormous stimulus to public health services which at the time were almost non-existent. In 1867 the thoughts of the doctor were not, as Bacon put it, "raised above common cures", but henceforward they were to be turned to the subject of prolonging the life of man.

The general practitioner was the standard by which the entire profession was measured, for to the vast majority of the public he represented all that the name of "doctor" connoted. Previous to 1867 he was isolated, but since then a revolution had taken place. No longer is he isolated but as a member of a great co-operative system the general practitioner performs a new and effective function. An early and immediate result of the Dublin meeting was the establishment in the year 1870 of the Diploma of State Medicine in Dublin University.

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE IN IRELAND.

In reviewing the history of the progress of medicine in Ireland through the next few decades, the president deplored the tendency in later years to teach medical subjects in water-tight compartments. They would never go wrong in their educational methods, he urged, if they remembered that their primary duty was to turn out well-trained medical practitioners who would be capable of advising the public wisely on all matters pertaining to health. Medicine should be taught as a whole.

He had never wavered from the view that all they could do in the course of the medical curriculum was to instill a broad knowledge of principles. If they suceeded in doing that, a student placed on his own responsibility was capable of continuing his education and of acquiring all the details which he required with extraordinary rapidity.

Five of the annual meetings of the Associations were held in Ireland altogether during the period of 45 years up to the meeting at Belfast in 1909 and in the period covered by these five meetings the science and art of medicine passed from mediaevalism to modernism. The British Medical Association played no unworthy part in this evolution. In most of its activities the Associa- had worked in conjunction with the Irish Medical Association. In June of this year the Irish Medical Association numbered just under 400, while the members of the British Medical Association resident in Ireland were nearly 11,000.

OVERLAPPING OF ACTIVITIES.

Again and again it had been felt that in a small country like Ireland a single representative association would have greater weight in promoting the interests of the profession than two associations which, though friendly to each other, were to some extent competitive and at any rate overlapped in their activities.

An influential committee in 1919 reported in favour of amalgamation, and of the formation of a single association affiliated to the British Medical Association, but before the scheme—applicable to the whole of Ireland—could be discussed in detail, political partition in Ireland had been brought about. It appeared to the president that the time was now ripe for reopening the question. Since the passage of the Insurance Act much of the work of the Association dealt with insurance problems which, in no way, interested or affected the Irish doctor; but an affiliation on broad lines would, he felt, certainly prove of benefit to the Association as a whole and to the Irish profession.

SEPARATE MEDICAL REGISTER

Furthermore, the establishment in 1926 of a separate Medical Register for the Irish Free State had to some extent already organised their entire medical profession.—Reuter

ANGLO-IRISH ECONOMIC WAR

Would Speedily End If British Cabinet Showed Sanity

DUBLIN, July 26.

There is a general belief that the Anglo-Irish economic war will speedily end. The declaration of Mr. Lemass, Minister for Industry, in the Senate to-night: "We will remove the emergency duties now if Great Britain undertakes to remove her penal duties within a reasonably short time," is regarded as a gesture to Britain.

Mr. Lemass added that if certain members of the British Govesnment showed a little sanity, the Anglo-Irish dispute would speedily end.—Reuter's Special.

W. E. CONFERENCE

Draft Resolution Before Plenary Session

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 25.

The Bureau of the World Economic Conference is understood to have adopted, without amendment, a draft resolution which is proposed to be submited to the Plenary Session on July 27.

The resolution is to the effect that the Conference empowers the President, the Vice-President and the Bureau firstly to take whatever action they consider likely to promote success, whether by convocation of a committee established by the Conference or by representatives of States especially concerned with any particular problem or by reference to the experts for study of any special question; and secondly to determine the date of reassembly of the Conference.

SILVER CANNOT BE STABILISED

Mr. Kahn Points Out Danger Of Speculation

SHANGHAI, July 25.

"When gold cannot be stabilised, how can silver?" asked Mr. Kahn, the well-known silver authority, in an interview given to Reuter. The effect of the World Economic Conference silver agreement, which he declared, was not important enough to ensure the permanent strength of silver, had already been discounted in the Shanghai market.

Furthermore, 1,25,000,000 ounces held by speculators in New York might be thrown on the market any day.—Reuter's Special.

The newspapers received from England by the last mail week announce the promotion of Mr. Hyde Clarendon Gowan, C. S. I., C. I. E., V. D Indian Civil Service, ... designate of the Central Provinces to be an Additional Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the "Star of India."—A. P.

"MAYOR" FOR RANGOON

New Designation For Old Title Of "President"

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.C. (Mandalay Indian Urban) has given notice that he will move at the forthcoming session of the Burma Legislative Council for leave to introduce the City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill of 1933 for the purpose of inserting the word "Mayor" in place of the word "President" in the Rangoon Municipal Act.

The statement of objects and reasons states that in view of Rangoon being the capital city of this province it will be keeping with the dignity of the province and its capital city if the head of the city corporation be designated "Mayor" as in Calcutta and Madras.—A.P.

MADRAS CORPORATION ADJOURNS

In Honour Of "Distinguished Patriot Of India"

MADRAS, July 25.

The meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening adjourned for five minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, the ex-Mayor of Calcutta and a "distinguished patriot of India, who to the deep regret of the country has passed away."

There was a discussion at the outset whether the Corporation should adjourn for the day or for five minutes. The mover of the resolution wanted the meeting to be adjourned for the day. Mr Satyamurthi suggested five minutes adjournment pointing out that this was the practice followed by the Mother of Parliaments and also the Legislative Assembly. The speaker claimed to know Mr. Sen-Gupta, intimately and felt sure that Mr. Sen-Gupta would have approved of their carrying on the work for which they had met in the spirit he had carried on his work, rather than adjourn. The House accepted Mr. Satyamurthi's suggestion.—A. P.

POONA MOURNS LEADER'S LOSS

POONA, July 25.

A meeting of the Poona City Municipality was adjourned this evening in memory of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta. Mr. R. K. Naidu, a former President of the Municipality, moved a resolution expressng deep grief of the Municipality at the sudden death of Mr. Sen-Gupta and authorising the President to convey their sympathy to the bereaved family. Many speakers supporting the resolution paid tribute to Mr. Sen Gupta after which the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Poona Citizens this evening at the Tilak Memorial Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. Kelkar.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha passed a resolution regretting the failure of the Congress to call off Civil Disobedience unconditionally in view of the general feeling in the country and expressing the opinion that H. E. The Viceroy's action in refusing an interview to Gandhiji was ill-advised.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Will Only Be Open For Three Hours Daily In Future

NEW YORK, July 25.

From Wednesday the stock market will be only open three hours daily. The market reacted when there was further liquidation after yesterday's rise, the general list closing 3 to 4 points and "wet" stocks 2 to 6 points down.—Reuter.

DROP IN SILVER PRICE

Moderate Business In Commodities

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 25.

On the Stock Exchange, with yesterday's improved sentiment followed by higher Wall Street advices, all speculative sections have shown revival of strength, especially Internationals, and the recent popular industrials, while oils and minings responded better to the continental support.

Silver fixed a farthing lower mainly due to absence of buyers further, receded in some American selling.

Other commodities generally displayed better tendency though business in most cases was only moderate.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S REGRET

Tributes To Patriotic Sacrifices And Constructive Ability

KARACHI, July, 25.

The Karachi Corporation, Mr. W. F Enver presiding, passed a resolution expressing deepest regret at the untimely death of Mr. Sen-Gupta whose patriotic sacrifices equalled only his constructive ability which had won for him the esteem of all parties in the Calcutta Corporation, irrespective of creed or colour, and offering respectful condolence to Mrs Sen-Gupta in her bereavement.

The Corporation then adjourned after observing two minutes' silence as a mark of respect to the deceased's memory.—A. P.

RANGOON'S CONDOLENCE

RANGOON, July 25.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens was held yesterday to condole the death of Mr. Sen-Gupta, Dr. Dugal, the Corporation President, presiding. Several speakers, including S. A. S. Tyabji, eulogised Sen Gupta's services to the country and expressed their sympathy with the deceased's family.—A. P.

BERLIN HOLD-UP

Mass Searches In Trains And High Ways

BERLIN, July 25.

Every one travelling in trains and roads throughout the country were held up at noon and searched for politically incriminating material, and suspects were taken in custody in the course of a surprise action carried out by police, Nazi auxiliaries and Storm Troops under orders from the Berlin Secret Police.

The search was directed against Communists and other "enemies of State" who believed to have a systems of secret couriers throughout the country.—Reuter.

NAZI POLICE DRIVE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, July 25.

That Communist anti-Government machinations are still evident everywhere" is the official reason for the great noon police drive against motorists and train passengers. The search caused some dislocation in the big cities, but it was all over in forty minutes.

The "drive" revealed a number of stolen cars, the arrests of the drivers following.

An official statement adds the action shows that the State possesses machinery that can work quickly and efficiently at a given moment without the slightest dislocation.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN MADRAS

Police Hunt For Armed Dacoits

MADRAS, July 25.

In connection with the alleged conspiracy to commit armed dacoities in Madras and outside, the police searched some more houses last night in Triplicane, as a result of which four further arrests were made.

It is understood that some officers from Mofussil will be drafted to the city to push on the investigation.

FACTIONS CLASH.

Considerable commotion was caused last night at Chintadripet by a clash between two factions which originated from a petty quarrel. Bamboo sticks were used by both sides, and a few persons were injured.

The police hastened to the scene, dispersed the crowd and arrested four persons believed to be the prominent participants on either side.—A. P

EASTERN LOCARNO PACT

Hungarian Premier Visits Rome For Discussions

ROME, July 25.

Dr. Gomboes, the Hungarian Premier and M. Dekanya, the Foreign Minister arrive to-night, it is understood, to discuss Hungary's entry into the "Eastern Locarno" pact, the possibility of international conversations and the revision of Treaty of Trianon.

Other objects stated will be the alleviation of the Magyer crisis, and the solution of difficulties resulting from Hitler's economic political drive towards the Danube.—Reuter.

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